

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 40

AUGUST, 1947

NUMBER 3

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

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Published quarterly by the American Association of Law Libraries; printed at Worcester, Mass. Subscription price \$4.00 a year, payable in advance. Contents of the Law Library Journal are indexed in the Index To Legal Periodicals. Address inquiries concerning subscriptions and single copies to Executive Secretary of the Association. Address inquiries concerning advertising to Arthur W. Fiske, Cleveland Law Library Association, Court House, Cleveland 13, Ohio. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Worcester, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Monday Morning Session, June 23, 1947

The opening session of the Fortieth Annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in the Court Room of the New Mexico Supreme Court Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, convened at ten o'clock in the Lounge of La Fonda Hotel, Mr. Laurie H. Riggs, Baltimore Bar Library and President of the Association, presiding.

President Riggs: The Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will now come to order. We are fortunate in having this morning Justice Daniel K. Sadler of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, who will greet us. Justice Sadler.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

JUSTICE DANIEL K. SADLER
JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF
NEW MEXICO

President Riggs, Delegates and Members of American Association of Law Libraries, His Honor, Mayor Lujan, other Distinguished Guests and Friends:

It is a distinct pleasure to be accorded the privilege and honor of

extending the hand of welcome to you who have traveled by land, sea and air to attend this the Fortieth Annual Meeting of American Association of Law Libraries, convening for its first session in beautiful La Fonda, constructed at the very end of the Santa Fe Trail in the Ancient City of the Holy Faith—historic Santa Fe. We are honored by your presence.

It is nearly always with a thrill of expectancy that we pack our grips and attend details of a journey planned to some faraway and unseen land. What will it be like? How will the people who live and labor there receive me? The climate—shall I take along my summer togs or a top coat and my fall flannels? The scenery—will it be worth touring and exploring, or dull, uninteresting and monotonous? Points of historic interest—are there any? These and many other questions no doubt have raced through your minds as you planned this journey into the great Southwest and into the most interesting area of the Southwest, namely, the region in and around Santa Fe.

Let me assure you that no city or section of our country can furnish answers to these and similar inquiries

that will so whet the interest of the traveler nor, upon arrival, can any other section of the country so fulfill his fondest dreams of varied interests and types of relaxation as can the city and section in which you now find yourselves.

Our distinguished Mayor Lujan, who is to appear on the program this morning, will pardon me if I encroach slightly on the subject of his address by reminding you that Santa Fe has, at different periods been subject to the jurisdiction of a greater number of sovereignties, perhaps, than any other territory on the American continent. First, of course, the Indians who, however differently, even if imperfectly according to our ideas, had their own system of administrative government. They lived and governed here. Then came the Conquistadores of Ferdinand and Isabel and Spanish sovereignty was entrenched and well established here for more than two hundred years. It was followed by Mexican rule after the Mexican people had won their independence from Spain. In the meantime Texas threw off the yoke of Mexican rule and for a time, at least, there was sovereignty by the Republic of Texas, or a claim of it, extending as far west as Santa Fe. Then followed occupation of the Province of New Mexico by General Stephen Watts Kearney for the United States. Still later there was a brief occupation of this area by the forces of the Confederate States of America before final and permanent reoccupation by the United States of America. To summarize, the different sovereignties laying claim to this area at different times are—

Indian, Spanish, Mexican, Texan, American, Confederate, six in all and, as to some of them, they were in and out for a time, following expulsion and reoccupation.

Did you have a doubt about the climate? If so, it will be resolved before daylight in the morning as you reach toward the foot of your bed to pull up the extra blanket! Only a few days ago as I entered the office of the Clerk of our Supreme Court, I observed the chief deputy huddled in her chair with a coat drawn around her shoulders, shivering in the chill of a mid-June morning in Santa Fe. The fame of Santa Fe's summer climate has spread far, until now, during any day in June, July or August, one can sit on a park bench in the Plaza and almost call the roll of states from license plates on automobiles as they circle it.

With Santa Fe as a hub the visitor, within an easy driving radius, can visit points of natural scenic beauty beyond the power of language to describe or the skill of artist to paint—towering mountain peaks covered by beautiful stands of timber stretching up and up and up as if to pay homage to the God who made them by approaching nearer to His throne! Cool, deep, ominous and forbidding canyons, stretching back into the innermost recesses of the mountains, beckon on the explorer-visitor as if by a taunt or challenge to penetrate a little further in the search for thrill and adventure!

If you have a love for the ancient past, then you may seek the abode of our first residents—the Cliff Dwellers, and visit the ruins of their abandoned homes at Puye, Ritos de

los Frijoles or Mesa Verde. There you will sit absorbed in interest in one of these cliff dwellings, still bearing visible evidences of occupancy in its smoke-marred walls. In pensive mood you will roll back the curtain of time in an endeavor to reconstruct in the mind's eye, life as lived by these primitive people in the long ago.

New Mexico—the Sunshine State! Here the skies are bluer, the air is rarer, the sun shines longer and brighter, and on more days of the year, than in any other State of the Union! It is into such a state, with such scenic beauty, with so admirable a climate, that you have come to hold your annual sessions, here to be greeted by a people whose acclaim for warmhearted hospitality has spread even farther than has that of its climate, scenery, historic background and other attractions.

It is on behalf of such a people that it is my privilege to extend you a gladsome welcome. Santa Fe, indeed, New Mexico is proud to have you convene here for the first time in one of your annual sessions. We hope your stay will be pleasant, your deliberations constructive and profitable. Nevertheless, we trust you shall not permit the seriousness of the business which brought you here, deny you the time for some sightseeing, some relaxation and pleasure. As a member of the Board of Trustees of "State Library" (all Justices of the Supreme Court serve *ex-officio* as such) I can express the pride of the Board and of the Bar, too, for he is a licensed attorney, in the fact that Arie Poldervaart, our efficient and accommodating Librarian is your President-elect. It impressed us

as a merited honor and we have every confidence he will serve you as well as he has served us over the years and is continuing to do.

This seems a good point at which to express the debt of gratitude that judges and lawyers generally owe to you, our law librarians. Were it not for your valuable assistance in arranging, indexing, classifying and making readily available to us our working tools—the law reports and law books, our task would be more difficult, our labors much more tedious, and perhaps our tempers much less even. So all praises from the bench and bar to the custodians of our working tools! It impresses me as a tribute to your profession that one may enter any up-to-date law library today and find there preserved for present use the reports of court decisions rendered not a hundred—but a thousand years ago!

If he who is the subject of a story told widely in this section of the country were not a disciple of your craft, I feel sure he possessed your love of books, especially law books. It seems that in the early days of law practice in the Texas panhandle, the lawyers did what then was known as "circuit riding" by following the judge from one county to another in his travels over his district to hold court. On one such journey the group, made up of the judge, court reporter and other court attaches, came to the swollen banks of the Canadian River, not so deep as it was treacherous to man and beast, by reason of the presence of quicksand. It was decided to ford the stream *lafoot*, so the court reporter, tall of stature and carrying

the only copy of the Texas Code in the party held safely above his head in two uplifted arms, was preceding the judge in the trek across when suddenly the judge began to flounder in quick-sand. He called desperately to his court reporter for aid but the latter responded: "I can't help you, Judge. I've got to save the law." "Let the law go to Hell," cried the frantic judge, "and save the court!"

In closing, permit me again to express our delight at having you with us. On behalf of New Mexico and Santa Fe, on behalf of the bench and bar of this state and of the Board of Trustees of "State Library", your host library, we welcome you. May your stay be both pleasant and profitable. With the hearty approval of his Honor, the Mayor, who is here today, may I say in all sincerity and warmheartedness—The Keys to the City—the Ancient City of the Holy Faith—are yours!!

President Riggs: Thank you, Judge Sadler. We will now ask Mr. Miles Price, Librarian of Columbia University of New York, to reply to Judge Sadler's greeting.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MILES O. PRICE
LIBRARIAN, COLUMBIA UNI-
VERSITY, NEW YORK

Mr. President, Judge Sadler, Mayor Lujan and Guests: Judge Sadler has taken quite a load off our hearts, I am sure, by his words of welcome. When he speaks of preparing to come out here, from the time we started out a good many of us ran into apparent contradictions. I

had, for instance, expected to go to San Francisco to the American Library Association Meeting by way of the Frisco Railroad. When I looked it up on the time tables, I found that that railroad doesn't go within a thousand miles of there. Then, I thought to take the Santa Fe railway, and I found that it doesn't come to Santa Fe. It's a pretty confusing proposition for those of us who are tenderfeet from the less favored regions.

Then, this morning, I took about a four mile walk through the city. Now, I come from a district adjoining the largest Spanish speaking population in the United States—New York—where every other store is a botica, a farmacia, a carniceria—one of these a lavedero, which has nothing to do with a lavatory, and a lecheria, which has nothing to do with lechery, but you go out in Santa Fe and can't find a single Spanish speaking sign. So, out in Spanish town, I say to an old man, "Good morning", and he says, No habla ingles", so you can see it is sort of confusing to us from the far reaches.

But there was certainly nothing equivocal about the warm words of welcome of Judge Sadler. I know we are all glad to be here, and we feel honored that the Judge, even if he is no longer Chief Justice, felt called upon to talk to us. And, Mayor Lujan is here,—we are quite proud of that. As a matter of fact, we law librarians are a proud lot anyway. We are proud of our profession. The law school librarians are proud to be an integral part of education. The librarians of the bar libraries, and the Supreme Court librarians are

proud to have such an important part in the practice of law. The librarians of Government libraries and of Courts are proud of the part they take in the administration of justice. In fact, some Court librarians go pretty far,—we had one in New York, a former president of a local association, who for some years has been and still is the right hand of the Judge, and often gave him the law on questions. Well, this president used to go very far indeed. You may know, in the Supreme Court, a court of general jurisdiction, it is the law to write, and for the Court to deliver, written opinions. Well, this librarian was sitting in his office when the Judge called him about a decision which the librarian had written for him, and said he was ready to deliver it. The librarian said, "For heaven's sake, read the opinion before you deliver it. There are two or three points of law you ought to know about."

We don't go that far, but we feel we are helpful, and as Judge Sadler says, we are proud to do honor to one of New Mexico's best law librarians, but we have many other law librarians in our midst who would make good presidents, and may at some time expect to do so.

It is said that the best in life consists of enjoying that which you have. This week we have Santa Fe, and expect to enjoy it to the point that when we leave at the end of this week, it will not be with "Adios", but with a very hearty "Hasta La Vista" and "Hasta Luego".

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Price. At this time, we have the honor of hearing the Honorable Manuel Lujan, Mayor of Santa Fe,

who will deliver an address on the subject of "The History and Antiquity of Old Santa Fe." Mayor Lujan.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY OF OLD SANTA FE

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, MAYOR
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Mayor Lujan: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As we meet here this morning, you have heard the previous speaker, Mr. Price, your presiding officer and Judge Sadler. We begin to have a confusion of languages right at the start, which shows the quaintness and the impressiveness of the antiquity and historical significance of our community about which, for some unknown reason, Arie Poldervaart asked me to make a short talk on the antiquity of Santa Fe, which is impossible, to begin with.

In the first place, Arie couldn't make an insurance agent into a historian in five minutes, and secondly, I couldn't tell the history of Santa Fe, in a short time. I am quite confused, too, with my subject. I don't know why it is the librarians over the country chose Santa Fe as a place to go, but I am glad they are doing it. Saturday morning I was called on again, this time to welcome various visitors from the Latin American Republics on a tour being sponsored by the Library of Congress. There were delegates from Brazil, Chile, Central and South America, and Mexico, so I was quite careful, for me to address them in Spanish, when they were all Spanish speaking people, although I am quite conversant with the language,

but my meeting those delegates was different, so it was in our own New Mexico Spanish I greeted them. Then, after the meeting began, it so happened that a lady came to me for me to write my name in a book. I started to talk to her in Spanish, but I couldn't quite understand her answer. We tried both English and Spanish, and got along all right. I found out later that she was a Portuguese from Brazil.

I don't know how to start my talk, to tell you the truth. Many of you are descendants from the Mayflower. In almost every state we find people who pride themselves very much on being descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. To us, here in the west, the 12th of July, 1598, is what to you New Englanders, is 1620. That date was the landing of the Spaniards about 30 miles north of Santa Fe, July 12, 1598. To the westerners, that should be a day to be revered, although for some reason, there are very few people out here in the west that have done anything to perpetuate that day. It should be, to my way of thinking, what the Plymouth Rock landing means to the northeastern states. What 1620 is to New England, 1598 should be to New Spain. That was what this region was called. They called that New England—this in the West, New Spain.

We all know how these colonizations started. We find Coronado, and before him DeVargas. They landed on the Florida coast, and it took four years to get to New Mexico. They went in search of the cities of gold. That incited the desire of the Spaniards to come up north, and by the way, I want to say here, that I am no

historian, but I have read a little about our history, in all our history books, in our schools, in every school, and this is what I have read. We find one point emphasized, and probably it isn't very fair, that they, the Spaniards, came in quest of gold, murdering Indians and trying to loot and plunder. There were other things besides the lust for gold. They came as colonizers, to spread Christianity among the Indians. Those points are very much overlooked in history books. You will find that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, there was a high state of civilization right here in Santa Fe. I am told that music was being taught out here in this very City before any landing of the Pilgrims. I don't want to dispute the historians, but I want to mention this in fairness to all concerned.

We find in 1598, Onate, a wealthy Spanish cavalier, who at his own expense fitted out an expedition which came up and landed at Espanola, crossing by way of El Paso del Norte, meaning the Pass to the North. He came here with these colonists to colonize for the King of Spain, Charles II. He came up along the Rio Grande and founded, as I said before, the capitol at San Gabriel. The archaeologists are going to explore more as to where the capitol was exactly, but have a pretty good knowledge of the point, the exact site.

Now, I come to my theme, "Antiquity of Santa Fe." Historians are not agreed as to the exact date. Some historians say that the capital existed over there from 1598 to 1605 when it was moved right to Santa Fe. Others say it was not until 1608, and still

others say it was as late as 1610, but whichever of those dates it may be, it is only a period of a few years. The Spaniards were from that time, uninterrupted in their possession, until 1680, when the Indians throughout New Mexico revolted against the Spanish rule and on the 10th of August of that year, wherever they found in the villages, priests, Spaniards, men, women and children, they were to be murdered. It leaked out that they were coming, and a concerted effort was made, and as many Spaniards as could be gathered at the Palace of the Governors. The Indians began to come from the pueblos, from the north, the south, the east and the west. The Spaniards barricaded themselves in that building, which I hope you will visit while you are here, which is still standing on the north side of the Plaza, and stayed until their water supply was cut off and they had to face the enemy and fight, which they did. Those left alive retreated as far as El Paso, and some on to Mexico.

I want to throw in here, Judge Sadler in his very kind welcome to you, said the keys to the city were yours. I always say in that confusion of 1680, we lost the keys and have not been able to find them, but the doors are wide open!

So, then a period of ten years elapsed, until 1690, the date of reconquest, when another man, also Spanish, fitted out an expedition. This was DeVargas, and he came over here and in September of 1690, without bloodshed, he dealt with the Indians, he visited the various pueblos, and established friendly relations, and this

stage went on uninterruptedly that way for a long time.

From 1598 this region was under Spanish dominion and continued to be so up until Mexico, as all of these Western countries did, became independent from Spain. As New England became independent from England, so Mexico became independent in 1821. All that time, it was occupied by the Spanish government, from the days of Onate until 1822. There were 57 Spanish Governors in that length of time. In 1852, independence from Mexico came. From 1822 to 1846, there were 19 Mexican Governors, governing as far north as Santa Fe, and all were located in Santa Fe. It then became a Provisional government, and from 1846 to 1851, Governor Bent was the Provisional Governor. From 1851 until 1910, it was a territory under a Territorial Governor, and was under the protection of the United States. There were 18 Territorial Governors. In 1912, we acquired statehood, and since then, we have been a part of the United States.

I don't want to talk too much on history, and don't want to bore you. I know I am making this talk longer than I should, but I hope with these few remarks you will be able to know the history of this country better. It is very well portrayed by Willa Cather in her book, "Death Comes for the Archbishop", but because you will be going around town, and around the Plaza, I want to tell you this. In 1806, Lt. Pike, of Pike's Peak fame, wrote in his diary, in talking about Santa Fe, as follows: "It's appearance from a distance struck my mind with the same effect of a fleet of flat boats, if seen in the spring

and fall, through the haze coming into the town. On the north side of the square are the soldiers' houses. There is a public square in the center of town, and on the north side is situated the Palace of the Government, the house where the Governors live. * * *

This square gives us quite a problem in our traffic, but we are trying very hard to preserve it as it was. We have these things in our favor, the antiquity of the town, for which I have not seen yet any living soul to whom that is not a very important factor, and our climate, as Judge Sadler described to you, which is very good. We don't want a city, and we are trying and making every effort for it to be built on and preserve the type of architecture we have, preserving the culture of the city, and its quaintness because that is what people want to see. We are very happy that Santa Fe is included in articles mentioning "The Cities Different in the United States". We want to preserve that, not only the exterior, but to try to exemplify to the world that a real democracy exists here, that it is possible for people of varied ancestors to think alike, to feel alike, to enjoy the things which God gives us, and to give something to the world.

We know we have a troubled world to-day. These two men, Judge Sadler and Arie Poldervaart, and myself have worked hard in many fields, for instance Scout work. You find here in Santa Fe a culture—I don't mean education, but I mean a way of living, a way of life, language and religion, and their hospitality is

displayed. I think we—I am a descendent of the Spanish—I think we have something to give to the Anglo culture, and it has in turn given us much. We are proud and happy that when our state, in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in that treaty when this territory became American, those Spanish descendants who were here were either allowed to stay or to leave and go back to Mexico and be Mexican citizens. My great-great-grandparents chose to stay here. I am glad they did. Anglo civilization had lots to give us—enterprise, business, money making—all those things we have acquired.

I think, here in Santa Fe, as Judge Sadler said, you will find three civilizations mixed together, all trying to embody the same principles for which the country was founded, that we are all children of God, all entitled to our share of goods of this world, and should do unto others as we would have them do unto us, a place where one may make friends without being afraid. That is the spirit in which I greet you this morning. I hope that your stay with us may be a most pleasant one.

I will kibbitz from our previous speaker, Mr. Price, and say to you, "Hasta La Vista".

President Riggs: Thank you very much, Mayor Lujan, that was a very inspiring address. And, I also want to thank Judge Sadler for being here to make his very welcome and pleasing address. We would be glad to have you remain with us during our sessions if you would like, but we don't want to impose our routines on you.

(Judge Sadler and Mayor Lujan leave).

ANNOUNCEMENT BY ARIE POLDERVERAART

President Riggs: Now, I think Mr. Poldervaart has an announcement to make to you.

Mr. Poldervaart: I want to tell you about the day's program. One thing I want to clear up first. Next Thursday for our trip, the transportation company seems to be having difficulty in having busses which will accommodate 64 people. I wonder whether anyone here has a car they might be able to use, and if there is, I would appreciate having you put up your hand *** Mr. Roalfe and Mrs. Margaret Lane. That will help and will be enough if we need them.

There is no major change in the program for to-day. We will leave in a body for the Supreme Court Building and look at different parts, including the Court Room, where we will have future sessions. I might mention that just across the hall is a conference room used by the attorneys as a smoking room. There is usually no smoking in the Court Room, and it will be nice if we carry that thought out—when you see the place, I think you will see why, so if you want to smoke, just step across the hall into the conference room. We will go out through the front door and on the front lawn, the picture man will be set up to take group pictures. This afternoon, we will reconvene at two o'clock.

I might mention this now, so you may be prepared for this. On Tuesday afternoon, we discovered after all our plans had been made to include a visit to San Ildefonso, that the High-

way Department has a road under construction which they hoped to have finished by June 15. Now, it seems it will be July 12. As a result, we cannot use that road and will have to make a longer trip and take in another pueblo. Fortunately, however, the Indians there are having their annual feast on the day that we will be there. The difficulty is that it is a longer trip and going to take a little more time, and in order to do that the transportation company tells us it will be absolutely necessary to leave at 12:30 instead of 1:00 as scheduled. So will you make a notation to meet at La Fonda at 12:30? It means we will have to cut the morning session short so as to leave at that time, and will have to leave not later than 11:30 in order to get something to eat and be ready for the 12:30 engagement. The rest of the program for to-day includes the Governor's reception at 4:30, which is informal. The banquet this evening is informal for men and optional for ladies. I think that is all.

President Riggs: I want to ask the members if they will be prompt in their attendance in the morning session. This program is more scenic than intellectual. It was my idea that you people would rather see the country than hear addresses, and Mr. Poldervaart has arranged a very fine scenic program, and the intellectual part is secondary. We do have a right crowded program, so we should begin on time and I will ask that you be here each morning promptly at ten o'clock.

I will next read the Report of the President.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

LAURIE H. RIGGS

BALTIMORE LAW LIBRARY

It delights me very much to have the Fortieth Annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held in Santa Fe, not only for the pleasure it gives the members to be here, but that other Librarians living in the West may have an opportunity of attending the meeting and entering into its activities. We extend a warm welcome to all new members.

I believe that most of the military members of the Association have gotten back into civilian life and are beginning to feel at home there, more pleased than ever with the labors of a quiet, peaceful and useful profession. We warmly greet any who have been long away from us, and invite them to again become active in the affairs of the Association.

This year started with a bit of gloom. Miss Jean Ashman, who had edited the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* with great distinction for some years, resigned as Editor and Chairman. It is not easy to put your hand on a competent editor at once, and have that person accept. Most Librarians are busy and cannot afford to give the time and effort necessary to the successful editing of the *JOURNAL*. We were most fortunate in persuading Mr. Harrison MacDonald to take the job. Mr. MacDonald has had previous experience in such work, and is already doing a good job with the *JOURNAL*, in spite of the set-backs he received from the printers. He hopes, but does not predict, that

the coming year will show considerable improvement in the service.

We cannot pass from the *JOURNAL* without a word of praise for Helen Newman for voluntarily undertaking the editing of the Convention issue of the *JOURNAL* last year, when there seemed to be help from no other source. Hers was a most generous and unselfish act, and her work was most helpful to Mr. MacDonald when he took over.

Mr. Miles Price stepped from the Presidency to the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Periodicals, a job he had so well filled before he became President. Under his wise leadership the Index went forward even in the War years, and his present report shows a reasonably healthy state of affairs in spite of the high production cost. But, that is by no means the noteworthy feature of Mr. Price's Committee report. He and his colleagues have with unwearied patience gathered together what they call the vicissitudes of the Index, and have with consummate skill written a history of the Committee of the Index to Legal Periodicals. I am sure that this Association is most grateful to Mr. Price and his colleagues for giving so generously of their time and doing the job so well.

But, his Committee is not the only one which has written a history of itself. The Committee on Bar Association Publications, under the Chairmanship of Miss Viola Allen, has incorporated in its report a history of that Committee, which I am sure our members will listen to with the greatest interest. This Committee has with great pains and skill set forth the history of itself, naming and

giving credit to those who labored well in its behalf during the years. We are hoping that some future Committee will write a history of the Index to Legal Periodicals. It is a job that should be done with the help of Messrs. Schenk and Glasier and Miss Woodward.

Mr. William R. Roalfe now heads the Committee looking for light as to whether or not the Association should have a permanent secretary, and how the money can be raised to pay the salary. It is a difficult and arduous job, and one that cannot be completed in one year.

One way of increasing our revenue is to increase our membership. There has been some attempt made at that during the past year, but with only limited success. There are some States, too many I am sorry to say, who have no representation in the Association at all; others who have only one; and still others who have only two. How to increase the membership is a difficult job, but it is one which the Association should set its hand to.

We are hopeful of completing the revision of our Constitution at this meeting. Carroll Moreland and his colleagues have worked hard in bringing this to completion. It is now time to pass final judgment on their work.

I believe I have mentioned the highlights of the year of the Association from my viewpoint. The fact that I have not mentioned the other committees and their reports does not mean that they have not done a good job. It is always a pleasure to head an organization whose members are willing to give their time

and effort freely to any work you ask them to do. The members of this organization have been most helpful in cooperating in any work I have asked them to do, and I am most grateful to them.

I cannot close this report without expressing real regret at the determination of Mrs. Helmle to retire from the office of Secretary-Treasurer. She has done an exceedingly fine job, and I am sure the members of the Association will join me in expressing their appreciation of her work on behalf of the Association. We are most loath to give her up.

President Riggs: Before I close this report, I want to make a special greeting to Mrs. Brunot, who is one of our most honored members, and who is with us to-day. She is a life member, and we are certainly glad that she is able to be with us. I understand Mrs. Brunot had quite a little difficulty in getting here—she first tried automobile, then train, and finally arrived by plane, and incidentally it is her first plane trip. We are also very glad to have with us Mrs. Brunot's sister, Mrs. Charles B. Ausman.

We will now have the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE- SECRETARY AND TREASURER FOR 1946-1947

HELEN M. S. HELMLE
LIBRARIAN OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Mr. Roalfe: It is my understanding that Mrs. Helmle is resigning. I move that we give Mrs. Helmle a vote of thanks for the fine job she has done.

Mr. Price: I second that motion. I think nobody realizes the amount of work she has done the last two years. It has been hard digging with not nearly enough thanks, and she has done a remarkably good job.

President Riggs: Are there any other remarks? * * * I want to say, to give my testimony, that Mrs. Helmle has worked extremely hard

and it hasn't all been on the mountain tops. I put that for a rising vote of thanks.

(Rising vote of thanks given Mrs. Helmle.)

President Riggs: We will now have the Report of the Committee on State Bar Association Publications. Miss Allen, will you read this report?

GENERAL FUND

Statements of receipts and disbursements
For the period June 1, 1946, to May 31, 1947.

Cash balance June 1, 1946	\$4,692.81
<i>Receipts</i>	
Dues	
Individual	\$ 797.32
Institutional	1,619.91
Associate	665.00
	\$3,082.23
Journal subscriptions	869.00
Journal advertising	977.00
Sales of back numbers of Journal	148.79
Sales of Directory, 1946 edition	29.50
	5,106.52
Total cash accountability	\$9,799.33
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Journal—includes printing, mailing, postage & address changes. (3 issues—v. 39, nos. 2-4 & index)	\$1,889.07
Salaries and wages	307.00
Office supplies, printing, etc.	19.06
Postage	61.67
Telephone and Telegraph—officers	5.97
Travel expenses—officers	286.62
Express charges	6.87
Bond premium for one year	25.00
Notary fees	2.25
Refunds—dues and subscriptions	15.00
Annual meeting expenses	203.00
Executive Committee meeting expense	17.10
Directory Committee expense	21.25
	2,859.86
Cash balance May 31, 1947	\$6,939.47
Balance in bank account—Chase Natl. Bank May 31, 1947	\$6,958.47
Checks outstanding May 31, 1947	19.00
	\$6,939.47

June 3, 1947

HELEN M. S. HELMLE
Treasurer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
PUBLICATIONS

VIOLA K. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN

In requesting this Committee to submit a Report for the year 1946-1947, our Executive Secretary stated that the incorporation therein of a brief history of this Committee, the date of its establishment and a list of past Chairmen and members would be appreciated. We have endeavored to assemble this information to the best of our ability from the material at hand.

The early history of this Committee is a record of the accomplishments of Mr. A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Librarian, Des Moines, Iowa. He was one of the little group of Law Librarians meeting on July 2, 1906, in one of the parlors of Hotel Mathewson at Narragansett Pier and there laying the foundation of the American Association of Law Libraries. He was the first President of the organization, serving in that capacity through 1908, and was ever active in the affairs of the Association.

At the Annual Meeting in Colorado Springs, June, 1920, Mr. Small read a paper "Observations on Bar Association Reports" which was published in the April, 1921 issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. After the reading of this paper, as therein suggested by Mr. Small, it was moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Check List of Bar Association Publications. He was, thereupon, appointed a Committee of one to prepare such a Check List. At the Annual Meeting in 1921, he made his first Report wherein it was stated that he considered the Check List wor-

thy of publication by the Association in either a permanent pamphlet or volume and a price charged therefor. He further stated he hoped it would serve as a nucleus in the preparation of a Second Edition. The manner of printing this list, by motion, was left to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

At the Annual Meeting in Detroit in 1922, Mr. Small reported the Check List about ready for publication, and it was published under the title of "Bibliographical and Historical Check List of Proceedings of Bar and Allied Associations", Des Moines, 1923, and was later revised by him and published as "Appendix VIII (pp 440-449) in Hicks" "Materials and Methods of Legal Research", 1933. Mr. Small gave his final report as such a Committee of one at the Hot Springs Meeting in 1923, at which time a Resolution was adopted thanking him for his valuable contribution and untiring efforts.

There does not appear to have been any further endeavor along these lines until at the 1927 Annual Meeting in Toronto, Canada, when Mr. Small presented a paper "Bar and Allied Association Publications". The matter of the knowledge of and accessibility to Bar Association Reports and other Bar publications proved to be of great interest to the Association, and on motion made and carried, the President was asked to appoint a Committee on "Bar Association Reports", which Committee is now designated "Committee on State Bar Association Publications". Mr. Small was appointed Chairman of this Committee and continued in that capacity until his death in 1937, which year, because of illness,

he was unable to attend the 32d Annual Meeting in New York city. Mr. Small passed away on October 12 of that year.

Mr. Small's paper presented in 1927 was evidently considered the first report of this Committee and the continuation of the Committee approved from year to year with the same personnel of six persons until 1930, when Mr. Small was again a Committee of one until 1933, when the personnel was increased to three, with Mr. Small as Chairman. A further Committee Report was made by Mr. Small at the 27th Annual Meeting in New Orleans in 1932, at which time he designated his report as "supplementary" to his 1927 report, and subsequent reports of this Committee have been so considered.

The personnel of this Committee through the years, has been as follows:

A. J. Small, Chairman	1927-1937
Olive C. Lathrop	1927-1930
Paul Dansingberg	1927-1930
Milton J. Ferguson	1927-1930
Louise McNeal	1927-1930
Clarence F. Allen	1927-1930
Miles J. Judge	1927-1930
Marie Russell	1933-1934
Rena L. Humphreys	1933-1935
Peter Hern	1934-1935
S. D. Klapp	1934-1936
Laurie H. Riggs	1934-1937
James E. Mitchell	1936-1937
Marie Russell, Chairman	1937-1939
Willard L. King	1937-1938
Marguerite Lyons	1937-1938
Ella Mae Thornton	1937-1939
Pauline E. Gee	1938-1940
James C. Baxter	1938-1939
Paul B. DeWitt	1938-1939

Mary Covington, Chairman	1939-1940
Marie Russell	1939-1940
Bernita J. Long	1939-1940
William B. Stearn	1939-1940
Pauline E. Gee, Chairman	1940-1946
Virginia Brewer	1940-1942
Marian Gould	1940-1942
Jacob F. Fuchs	1941-1942
Mildred L. Dager	1942-1943
Harrison MacDonald	1942-1944
Viola M. Allen	1942-1946
Marian Gould Gal lagher	1944-1946
Charlotte C. Dunne backe	1946-1947
Ethel Kommes	1946-1947
Viola M. Allen, Chairman	1946-1947

In preparation for the "supplementary" portion of this Report, a questionnaire was forwarded to the Bar Association Secretary of every state, with the resultant following information:

STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS:

ALABAMA—1945 Report latest. Also publishes "Alabama Lawyer", April, 1947, current issue.

ARIZONA—1946 Annual Report in April, 1946. 1947 Annual Report to be published in June, 1947.

ARKANSAS—1947 Part I—1947 Part II, Summer 1947. There is being planned, at an early date, a joint publication with the University of Arkansas, of a "Quarterly" to be known as "The Arkansas Law Review and Bar Association Journal". The only publication discontinued during the war period was the printing of the 1945 Annual Proceedings.

CALIFORNIA—1946 Proceedings of the Annual Meeting to be published in June, being the first publication of proceedings since 1941, printing having been discontinued during the war years. Also publishes "Journal of the State Bar of California", Volume 22, No. 2, current issue.

COLORADO—Publishing of proceedings discontinued with 1940. Publishes "Dicta" and a monthly Loose-Leaf service for members and for exchange. May, 1947, current member.

CONNECTICUT—No response.

DELAWARE—1941 latest publication.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Proceedings printed monthly in "Bar Association Journal". Current issue, May, 1947.

FLORIDA—Proceedings published in "Florida Law Journal". Current issue, May, 1947, Vol. 21, No. 5. Dade County Bar Association also publishes a "Bar Bulletin" and Miami University publishes the "Miami Law Review", the latter being a recent publication.

GEORGIA—1945 latest Proceedings; 1946 to be published at an early date. The Association also publishes "Georgia Bar Journal", current issue, February, 1947.

HAWAII—No publications to date, but anticipating one to be published in 1948. They also expect to publish a few papers of interest in the near future.

IDAHO—1946 latest Proceedings.

ILLINOIS—1939 latest—now discontinued indefinitely. Other publication "Illinois Bar Journal". Current

issue, April 1947, Vol. 35, No. 8. Chicago Bar Association publishes the "Record" and the Decalogue Society publishes a "Bulletin".

INDIANA—Proceedings published in "Indiana Law Journal" Vol. 22, No. 1, October 1946.

IOWA—Annual Proceedings, 1946, Parts I and II. Part I published during May and Part II sometime in August or September. Also publishes the "News Bulletin", current number April, 1947, Vol. 7, No. 4.

KANSAS—Proceedings published in "Journal of the Bar Association", August 1946. Current number, May 1947.

KENTUCKY—8th Annual Meeting, 1942, latest. Printing discontinued during War years. Also publishes "Kentucky State Bar Journal", current issue, March 1947.

LOUISIANA—No response.

MAINE—Proceedings 1945, Volume 35.

MARYLAND—Proceedings 1946, Volume 51.

MASSACHUSETTS—1946 Proceedings in "Massachusetts Law Quarterly", October 1946. Latest publication Vol. XXXII, No. 1, March, 1947. Boston Bar Association publishes "The Bar Bulletin", and the Law Society of Massachusetts publishes "The Law Society Journal".

MICHIGAN—1946 Proceedings in September and November 1946 issues of the "Michigan State Bar Journal". Current issue, May, 1947. Detroit Bar Association publishes "The Detroit Lawyer" monthly except August and September.

MINNESOTA—Latest Proceedings published are in Vol. 30, No. 7, June, 1946, "Minnesota Law Review". Reports and proceedings are published annually in this publication. The 1947 Committee Reports will be published some time late in May or early in June, 1947. Also publishes "The Bench and Bar of Minnesota". Current issue No. 5, Vol. 4, April, 1947. Published "The Preparation of Trusts and Wills as a Method of Preserving Estates", a pamphlet by the Legal Institute Committee. "Title Standards—Examination of Titles", a Loose-Leaf Service prepared and published by the Section of Real Property Law. "Looking Ahead", a pamphlet outlining the organization, purposes and functions of the Minnesota State Bar Foundation, was prepared and published by that Committee. The Hennepin County Bar Association publishes the "Hennepin Lawyer".

MISSISSIPPI—1946 Proceedings latest; published in "Mississippi Law Journal", Vol. XVII, No. 6, October 1946, which is issued in conjunction with the Law School, University of Mississippi.

MISSOURI—No response.

MONTANA—1941 Proceedings last printing; no decision as to further publication.

NEBRASKA—Proceedings, Vol. 37, latest. Also publishes "Nebraska Law Review", Current issue, January, 1947.

NEVADA—Proceedings published in "Nevada State Bar Journal", Current issue, April, 1947.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1942-1943 Re-

port of Proceedings latest; next publication, July, 1947.

NEW JERSEY—Proceedings in 1946 "Year Book".

NEW MEXICO—1946 latest State Bar Report. Also publishes "The Secretary's Letter" quarterly; latest February, March and April, 1947.

NEW YORK—1946 Proceedings, Volume LXIX. Another to be published this year. Also publishes a "Bulletin" five times a year. Current No. 2, Vol. 19; "Lawyer Service Pamphlet" every three weeks, except August and September. Latest No. 119; "Legislative Reporter Circular", latest No. 10, 1947 Series. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and New York County Lawyers Association also issue publications.

NORTH CAROLINA—No response.

NORTH DAKOTA—No response.

OHIO—Latest Proceedings, Vol. No. 46, 47, 48 (Three in one), 1926, 1927 and 1928, and now discontinued. Publishes "The Ohio State Bar Bulletin", cited "Ohio Bar". Current issue, Vol. 20, No. 6, May 5, 1947. Published weekly.

The Cleveland Bar Association publishes "The Cleveland Bar Association Journal".

The Columbus Bar Association publishes the "Columbus Bar Briefs" (Mimeographed).

The Dayton Bar Association published "The Bar Bulletin", which was discontinued in July, 1946. Uncertain as to future publication.

OKLAHOMA—Proceedings published in the "Oklahoma State Bar Journal" a weekly publication.

OREGON—No separate publication of Proceedings. Published in "Oregon State Bar Bulletin", latest, April 1947, Vol. VII, No. 7. Prints and distributes prior to Annual Meeting, pamphlet of Committee Reports to be considered at the meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA—1946 Proceedings latest. Also publishes "Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly". Current number, April, 1947. The Philadelphia Bar Association publishes the "Shingle".

PUERTO RICO—No response.

RHODE ISLAND—Last printing of Proceedings, December 2, 1929, and not planning any further publication at this time. Also published in 1940 a pamphlet containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and Canon of Ethics, and a publication has been authorized to bring this up to date.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Proceedings of the 52d Annual Meeting, 1946. Also published "Federal Tax Law Considerations in Matters of General Law Practice" by Thomas M. Wannamaker of Columbia, S. C. The Annual Reports were discontinued during the War years.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1946 Proceedings published in the "South Dakota Bar Journal", current issue, April, 1947.

TENNESSEE—Proceedings published in "Tennessee Law Review", Vol. 18, No. 5, December 1946, and yearly in December. Current issue, Vol. 19, No. 7.

TEXAS—1946 Proceedings published as a separate number of the "Texas

Law Review", October, 1946. Next Proceedings number, October, 1947. Also publishes a Year Book—"Dallas Bar Speaks" by the Dallas Bar Association.

UTAH—1946 Proceedings published in a separate number of the "Utah Bar Bulletin". Proceedings of the Annual Meeting held in January, 1947, will appear in a month or two. January-February, 1947, current issue.

VERMONT—1945 Proceedings latest reported. Next to be published in June, 1947.

VIRGINIA—1946 Proceedings published August 31, and yearly publication to continue. The publication of the "Virginia Bar Weekly" was discontinued during the war years.

WASHINGTON—No Proceedings Volume published, but a report will be published in the September, 1947, issue of the "Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal", current number of which is Vol. 22, No. 1, February, 1947. They also publish the "Washington State Bar News".

WEST VIRGINIA—1945 Report last published under title of "Annual Proceedings, 1945". Assists with the publication of the "West Virginia Law Quarterly", edited by the West Virginia University Law School. During the war years published a mimeographed "News Letter" primarily for members in the Armed Forces, but this has now been discontinued.

WISCONSIN—1945 Report latest printed. Further report will be published early in June, 1947. Also pub-

lishes "Bulletin of the State Bar Association", current number, February, 1947. During the past year they published "Veterans' Bar Survey" and "Statement of Advantages of Membership". The Milwaukee Bar Association publishes "The Gavel".
WYOMING—Report of Proceedings not published regularly, but one has just been issued and is now being distributed. This is the first publication since 1937, and is now being published as the "Wyoming Law Journal".

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE C. DUNNEBACKE
ETHEL KOMMES
VIOLA M. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN

President Riggs: Thank you, Miss Allen.

Mr. Poldervaart: I move that the report be accepted as read.

Mr. Price: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on State Bar Association Publications be accepted as read. Is there any discussion?

All those in favor say "Aye". Opposed, "No".

Motion carried.

President Riggs: Certain committees have not yet reported. We still have a little time. I will ask if there is any report which—what about the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship? Margaret Hall is Chairman, Miss Elliott and Mr. Stern members of the committee, I believe.

Mr. Stern: I have not heard from the Chairman of the Committee and I am unable to give a report at this time.

President Riggs: It will be passed. The next committee is the Committee

on Aid to Libraries in War Areas—Mr. Sidney B. Hill is Chairman.

Mr. Hill: I will report on that later.

President Riggs: The Committee on Constitutional Revision. Mr. Moreland is not here at present. The Committee on Cooperation with Latin-American Law Libraries—Mr. Coffey, the Chairman, is not here, but he reported on May 8, in reply to a letter from Mrs. Helmle, about his report—I have the letter here—it reads:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
COOPERATION WITH LATIN
AMERICAN LAW LIBRARIES,
CHAIRMAN, HOBART COFFEY

May 8, 1947

Executive Secretary and Treasurer

I have your letter of April 29. The Committee on Cooperation with Latin-American Law Libraries seems to have exhausted all possible subjects for discussion in its report of last year and the year 1944-45. No new matters have come up, and nothing has been referred to our committee. In consequence, there will probably be no report. I may send in a line or two in which I shall suggest that the committee be dissolved. I am sure you will agree with me that there is a tendency in all organizations to keep committees going long after the purpose of the committee has been served. Committees that have finished their work ought to suggest their own dissolution.

Very sincerely yours,

HOBART COFFEY, *Director*

We haven't heard anything more from Mr. Coffey since then. He suggested that he thought he had accomplished all he could and was inclined

to think the Committee should be dissolved. I would like to hear a motion to that effect.

Mr. Roalfe: I move that the Committee on Cooperation with Latin-American Law Libraries be dissolved:

Mr. Wm. Johnston: I second that motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee on Cooperation with Latin-American Law Libraries be dissolved. Is there any discussion? Mr. Stern.

Mr. Stern: I think it would be a mistake to dissolve this committee at this time. I think there would be lots for this committee to do. It is true the committee has been inactive for a year, but that doesn't mean that there is nothing for the committee to do. I don't think the full possibilities have been explored. I would suggest that the Committee be continued for at least another year.

Mr. Roalfe: I am perfectly willing to accept this and will withdraw my motion. My only opinion is why appoint five people to do nothing—it is not worth while, and I think it would be wise to appoint Mr. Stern to that committee. Then I would take pleasure in withdrawing my motion.

Mr. Price: I am from one of the libraries that does quite a bit in Latin-American matters. I can think off-hand of two dozen things the committee can do down there, and I think, without interfering with Arie Poldervaart's prerogatives, Mr. Roalfe has, as always, made a good suggestion.

Mr. William Johnston: The motion was to the effect that the committee be dissolved. Is the committee still in effect or is a substitute to be appointed?

Will the chair rule? The chairman said there was nothing more for him to do and when a man makes a remark like that, I am inclined to accept his statement.

President Riggs: I suppose the answer would be to appoint a new chairman.

Mr. Wm. Johnston: A new chairman or an entire committee of five?

President Riggs: A new committee. The ruling of the chair will be that unless the Association votes to dissolve the committee, it will continue with the same personnel. Are there any other remarks? If nothing else, the committee will continue and Mr. Poldervaart will make the appointments.

Mr. Price: I move that the committee be continued.

Mr. Daniel: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee on Cooperation with Latin-American Law Libraries be continued. Is there any discussion?

All in favor say "Aye". Opposed "No".

Motion carried.

President Riggs: We don't have time for any more reports. If there are no other announcements, the meeting will be adjourned. The meeting is adjourned until 2:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION— JUNE 23, 1947

President Riggs: The meeting will come to order. The first order of business is an address by Miss Frances Farmer, Law Librarian of the University of Virginia. Miss Farmer:

ADDRESS BY FRANCES FARMER
LAW LIBRARIAN
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Mr. President and Members of the Association: I am sorry I don't have a formally prepared address to present to you this evening.

When Mr. Riggs wrote to me and asked me if I would deliver a paper, I had somewhat mixed feelings about the matter because the first very extensive paragraph of his letter was concerned with impressing me with the importance of making the address, and the second paragraph started out by saying: "This will not be an intellectual meeting, it will be for the most part sight-seeing."

I am slightly fearful that Mr. Riggs may have gained his impression about us at Virginia from two periodicals—articles which appeared during the last couple of years about Virginia. First of all was the article in "Time" when they announced the new President of our University, and went on at great length about the fact that Virginia had never turned anything out of their university but a bunch of wastrels. The second article which I am afraid didn't help our reputation any, was one that I understand appeared in "Esquire" in which they listed the colleges in the United States according to their rank in the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Virginia was very noticeably absent in the list, but in its place, a very conspicuous place at the head of the list, was an asterisk, and in the footnote it said: "This list does not include professionals".

Those of us on the library staff are attempting to be sober in our work, and so we are inclined to take our

work very seriously. We have just recently undertaken a cooperative project with respect to the State Law Library located in Richmond, which we think perhaps will lead to other cooperative work between our University and other law libraries.

For the intellectual part of my speech, Mr. Riggs, I refer you personally to an article written by Dean McCormick in an issue of the North Carolina Law Review, in which he set forth some very stimulating ideas about the place of the state law school in its cooperative efforts with other law schools in their respective states.

My subject is concerned with the fact that we are attempting at Virginia to catalog there the collection which is located in the State Law Library located in Richmond. About two years ago we were invited to go to that library and to make a survey with respect to its content and other facilities that might be helpful in developing their library. I am not sure whether the Supreme Court was impressed with what we had done at Virginia or whether they were fearful that we might dip too deeply into the State Treasury and they wouldn't get a chance to get a bite also. However, as a result of that survey, among the recommendations was one to the effect that the library there had grown to the point that it should be catalogued, and only within the last year has the Court, charged with the management of that library, come to the point of being interested in going forward with that particular recommendation, and so some months ago, they came to Virginia with the request that we find them a cataloguer so that they might start off with the recommendation.

In the back of our minds when we made the survey, we were hopeful that it would develop into a cooperative project whereby we might have the opportunity to catalog it, but we felt that it was wise not to issue the invitation ourselves. So, when the Court came to us and asked us to locate a cataloguer, and unfortunately we couldn't simply produce one in a moment, we thought it would be the opportune time to say that we would be very glad to undertake the project.

That, however, led to some very interesting ground work which we had to do with our own law library committee at Virginia, who were very fearful that we already had too much work to do and should, therefore, not undertake any additional work. However, after persuading them that it was a good thing and presenting it to the Court, we are now underway with it.

We discovered in the survey of the State Law Library that practically their entire collection was duplicated at Virginia and that the matter of cataloguing might not be, of course, as great an undertaking as the original work that we had done in our own library. So, we decided that it might very easily be handled by our junior cataloguers.

The procedure which we are following is this. We are having the librarian at the State Law Library list the materials by classes just as they would do in preliminary cataloguing, and they are sending that up to us. We have arranged with the University to advance the necessary funds for the purchase of the cards and the labeling and so forth that goes into the preparation of their catalog. And so the major

portion of the work will be done in our library with respect to the classification.

We compromised there. At Virginia, for instance, in our text collection, we have classified those as "T's", and they are shelved alphabetically by author on our shelves. The Supreme Court Librarian said that the lawyers would not use the text collection if that were the plan that we followed there, and so we are compromising and using our own classification at Virginia with an additional classification by subject which we are going to add to the card in the case of reports and statutes. In that one respect, we are using a duplicate, two-fold classification.

With respect to the cost of this undertaking, we estimated to the Court that if we were able to handle the job in a one year period, it would probably cost them around \$3800.00. We are handling it with these details, so far as the budget is concerned. The head cataloguer in our office at the Law Library will be paid a certain sum for supervisory work, and we are adding to the cost, the salary of one junior cataloguer. Actually, the work will be done by two junior cataloguers, half time, and added to that will be the cost of the cards and equipment, so we have figured out that if we can handle it in a year's time it will cost them approximately \$3800.00, which is very little. So far, we do not anticipate that we will have to go outside. We are borrowing people from other departments and using those people in the project.

During the past four months in anticipation of this work, we have had our cataloguers spending two hours on three afternoons a week with two

clerks who have had considerable experience with the preparation of cards in the catalogue department. The cataloguers are instructing these clerks in an in-service training program which is attempting to pass on to them more discretionary work than they have had heretofore. Our experience in training these clerks has been very gratifying. They have been able to accomplish a great deal more than we anticipated. There has been injected into this project a spirit of enthusiasm for doing this work to the point that they are doing almost double the work that had been planned, giving them an opportunity to really raise their classification so far as their work in the library is concerned.

We hope that if this project goes along successfully it may be possible for us to undertake a similar sort of thing with other law libraries in our state. There are three other university law libraries in Virginia, each one having a collection of about 15,000 volumes so we feel that perhaps at Virginia we have a duplication there of practically all of the law books that they would have in these other three libraries. We are hoping that if this project is successful, we can draft a program by which we might offer a similar service to these other law libraries, and we think after the few months experience with it, that it will be quite feasible. Probably, without adding any additional duties to our staff, what we would probably do would be to secure new clerks and train them in the same sort of way that we have those who are already there, and simply draw up the cost of the project on the basis of

the labor that these people would actually expend, plus the card stock.

The question arises whether or not the subjects which we use in our large library collection will not be too finely broken down for a smaller collection. That probably will be true and something that will take a good bit of time of the good cataloguers is the establishment of a list for subjects in these smaller collections that may never increase and grow to the extent that ours will. However, we feel that that will be just a minor problem.

I hope we are not too optimistic in this project. At the moment, it seems to be advancing pretty successfully and we have great hopes that through this we may be led to other cooperative developments among the law libraries.

I don't know whether this type of thing has been tried in other places. I feel that people like Miles Price will be able to find a lot of bugs in these ideas, as he is always able to do, in the projects that we neophytes attempt to establish, but we hope that where we might not do a perfect job at first, it will lead us in a direction of cooperation. We have thought about this particularly with respect to personnel. It seems very much more sensible to concentrate a thoroughly equipped staff at one location within a state and have cooperative projects supervised therefrom.

These are some of the things that we have in mind that may develop into a broader project. A year hence, we may be able to tell you whether we've been successful or not.

President Riggs: Thank you, Miss Farmer, for a delightful and informative speech. I'm sure we all enjoyed

it. I think Mr. Poldervaart wants to make an announcement.

Mr. Poldervaart: The hotel wants to know how many banquet reservations we have for to-night, and I know there are quite a number who came in late this morning, and if you haven't registered or if your name doesn't appear on that mimeographed list that's at the back of the room, we'd appreciate it if you'd slip out to the librarian's office and Mrs. Cunningham will take care of the registration for you now. We have to let the hotel know. I'm sorry that we have to ask you to do that.

President Riggs: Is Mr. Sidney Hill here? (No.) May we have the report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals, Mr. Price?

Mr. Price: Shall I read the long one or the short one?

Mr. Riggs: Do whatever you like.

Mr. Price: Our Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals wrote two reports—one long, in response to President Riggs' request that we write a history of the work of the committee, and the other a short one which is not quite one page, which includes all the things we have here. Now, the reason we did that is this. The person that ought to write the history of this Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals and with it a History of the Index, is of course, Eldon James, but the history of the Index divides itself naturally into two periods, up to 1925 and after 1925, and in the second period, which is the period of greater growth, James was very vitally concerned. Now, he promised me once upon a time that he would write such a history, and that he would get it published in the Amer-

ican Bar Association Journal, and Miss Woodward told me that she had sent him some material on it, but that was three years ago at the time that the sixth one of the triennial volumes came out, and I haven't heard anything more about it since. Now, I will ask you people, do you want me to steal part of Mr. James' thunder by reading a six page report, or shall I read a one page report? Those who want the six page report please hold up your hands. . . . I will read the one page report.

President Riggs: Well, I don't think you all know exactly what an important report this is, because he's spent a good deal of time doing it. I think he'd be very much disappointed, and so would I, if he didn't read that report, so, won't you reconsider that. Let me see, all in favor of his reading his full report, signify by holding up your hands. Those in favor of his reading his short report? Miles, I guess you read the long report.

Mr. Price: Well, I'll read fast, so it won't take too long.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

MILES O. PRICE
LAW LIBRARIAN,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

Mr. Laurie H. Riggs, President
American Association of Law
Libraries

Sir:

The Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals has the honor to submit its report for the fiscal year 1947.

This Committee has been asked, as

part of its report for this year, to submit a short history of itself. As no such history can or should be entirely divorced from the Committee's activities, this one will touch briefly upon the vicissitudes of the Index to Periodicals.

Though the importance of an index to legal periodicals was recognized at the very first meeting of the A.A.L.L. in 1906, by the appointment of a committee to study ways and means of establishing one; and though from the very beginning a substantial amount of time at the succeeding meetings, as reported in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, has been devoted to discussion and criticism of the Index, there was no standing Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals and *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* until 1917. Until that time it was either a special committee, or the work was carried on by the Executive Committee of the Association.

As so often happens, the history of the Index to Legal Periodicals is the story of a few devoted men and women, whose vision and sacrifice of time and labor have made it possible. Many others have contributed to its success, but very special mention should be made of Frederick Schenk and Gilson G. Glasier (both still very active in law library work) who really started it; of E. A. Feazel, active until his death in 1934; Eldon R. James, editor from 1924 to 1942, when the Index experienced its greatest growth; Gertrude E. Woodard, editor for most of the years up to 1924; and above all, the late F. O. Poole, Chairman of the Committee (in whatever form or name) from 1915 until his death in 1943. The contribution of the Harvard

Law School since 1924 has been and continues to be invaluable.

At the second annual meeting of the A.A.L.L., held at Asheville, N. C. May 24-28, 1907, an exceedingly detailed and well considered "Report of the Committee on Indexing Legal Periodicals" was submitted. The Committee consisted of F. W. Schenk, G. G. Glasier, and F. B. Gilbert. It recommended the establishment of "a quarterly journal to contain a quarterly index to legal periodicals." The Asheville meeting appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Schenk, including as the other members Charles Belden, Harvard Law Library; Frank B. Gilbert, New York State Law Library; Harold L. Butler, American Law Library of New York City; and E. A. Feazel, Cleveland Law Library Association. They were giants in those days, and that same year witnessed the publication of "the quarterly journal to contain a quarterly index to legal periodicals," as originally recommended. Only Mr. Schenk and Mr. Glasier, the sole survivors of that early group, know how much of their time and personal funds were required to launch this venture, which in its first year, covering 1908, indexed 39 English-Language periodicals.

Mr. Schenk was the first editor, succeeded during the year by Mr. Glasier, who employed a University of Wisconsin law student, Karl E. Steinmetz, later a prominent Chattanooga attorney, as the first indexer. Steinmetz became editor in 1911. The fourth (Bretton Woods) Conference abolished the board of editors of the combined *Journal-Index*, and for the next five years the Executive Committee of the Association managed its affairs.

Mr. Steinmetz continued as indexer through part of volume 4, at which time Mr. Schenk again took over. The long and advantageous connection with the H. W. Wilson Co. as publishers and business managers for the Association for the Index was begun by Mr. Schenk in 1912, with volume 5.

In 1915 the indexing proved too onerous a task for Mr. Schenk, and Miss Gertrude E. Woodard began her long connection (which happily still continues, as she is a member of this Committee) with the Index. As Editor she was also indexer, or supervised the indexing, until Professor Elden R. James took over in 1924, with the exception of volumes 13 and 14, 1920 and 1921, which were indexed by Miss Elsie Basset, of the Columbia University Law Library.

It was in 1915 that Mr. Poole's name was first listed as Chairman of a Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals and *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, but not until the fiscal year 1917 did that committee achieve the dignity of a standing committee.

Under Mr. Poole's management the Index became a self-supporting publication and has since remained a definite source of income for the Association, except for a few years. Even before Mr. Poole's advent the Index, thanks to the self-sacrifice of those most closely identified with it, practically "broke even." Mr. Poole's committees made detailed studies of ways and means to increase income and better service. In 1917, as the result of almost unanimous subscriber approval, manifest through a questionnaire, the "service basis" method of determining

subscription rates was substituted for the conventional flat rate, with a material increase in income. That same year, the "Table of Cases Commented Upon" became a regular department of the Index.

1921, due to the same after-the-war circumstances now in even greater measure plaguing the business affairs of the Index, was a year of crisis, resulting in a substantial deficit. The Committee recommended that the Association turn the publication over to the American Bar Association Journal and pay that periodical the cost of indexing; or that the Association furnish the monthly indexing to the American Bar Association Journal, retaining rights in the annual cumulation which had been published since the first year; or that the A.A.L.L sever its connection with the American Library Association and affiliate with the American Bar Association, which would then presumably take care of the deficit.

Pride prevented the adoption of any of these measures. Instead, a "deficit fund" of \$1500 was solicited, the Index service was improved somewhat, and by 1924 the publication (which still included the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*) was modestly solvent.

At this time occurred a historic conference, with revolutionary consequences for the Index. George S. Godard, Connecticut State Librarian; Judge Julian W. Mack; and Professor Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School faculty, called upon Professor Elden R. James, the Harvard Law Librarian, to discuss the affairs of the Index. They realized the vital importance to the profession of the Index, and wished to place its affairs on a

sounder basis, as well as to improve its service.

As a result of this conference Professor James was induced to become editor of the Index, without compensation. The Harvard Law School agreed to house the Index editorial and indexing facilities, and to pay a substantial contribution to the salaries of indexers. This contribution came from a fund for "Bibliographical Assistance," available to the School, and was continued until 1940, when the Association felt it should relieve the School of this burden. Since then, however, the Index has still enjoyed the use of commodious quarters and necessary equipment, free, and Harvard has paid the Social Security contribution of the regular indexer. The benefit to the Association of the Harvard connection has been too obvious for extended comment.

Miss Woodard not wishing to give up her Michigan home, resigned from the Index, but has since been a valued member of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals. At first, Professor James employed law students as part time indexers, but since 1929 there has been a full time indexer, who from September 1, 1930, has been Miss Jessie I. Wharton.

Volume 18 of the Index, the first under the new regime, had 150 more pages than had the previous volume, though the same sixty-eight titles were indexed. The next three years witnessed an increase to 82 periodicals (in addition to 32 bar association journals) indexed, and a corresponding increase in entries. There has been a constant growth, the 7th triennial volume recently published indexing 152 periodi-

cals, 46 bar association publications, and 12 judicial council reports.

A most important innovation by Professor James was that of the triennial cumulation, the first of which covered the years 1926-28. The seventh has recently been published. This is a serious financial problem, as it costs the Association more than \$3000 to print and distribute, and the cost increases steadily. The Committee has often considered making an additional charge to subscribers for this volume, but has decided against it, feeling that it is a substantial inducement to new subscribers as well as to old, and that the proper procedure is to increase subscription rates if necessary.

By 1930 there was again a small operating profit for the Index, and it entered upon its most prosperous period. This was aided substantially by its separation from the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, beginning with January 1936, as part of the Roalfe Plan. (The old committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals was then split into two separate committees, Mr. Poole remaining as Chairman of the committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals.) Mr. Poole's 1925 report commented on the increasingly heavy burden of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* to the Index, but recommended against separate publication. The better financial situation permitted increasing the publication frequency in 1937 to bi-monthly, and in September 1939, to monthly except August, with frequent intervening cumulations, as well as the annual and triennial ones.

There was a continued steady growth during the remainder of Professor James' editorship. Upon his resigna-

tion in June, 1942, the Association was fortunate in securing Professor John M. Maguire of the Harvard Law School, as Consulting Editor, and the indexer, Miss Jessie I. Wharton, was made Executive Editor.

The Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals suffered irreparable loss in the death on February 6, 1943, of its Chairman for so many years, F. O. Poole. Only those who had worked with him or had read his reports on the Index, can realize how wise, prudent and energetic his hand at the helm of Index affairs had been. He was succeeded by the present Chairman, who has served since, except during the fiscal year 1946, when Laurie H. Riggs served.

As successful and indispensable as the Index has been, it has nevertheless been subjected to continual and for the most part merited criticism throughout its existence. Those who realize its shortcomings best are probably those who have most to do with compiling and publishing it, and they know that most of them are due now, as always, to the lack of money. Only unselfish efforts, low salaries and good business management have kept the enterprise going. Those who are at all conversant with the history of indexing ventures in the United States know how unusual the continued existence of an unsubsidized scholarly index is. In almost every case indexes draw contributions from high membership dues of the parent association, endowments, or from other profitable publishing ventures of their owners. On the contrary, the Index to Legal Periodicals has almost from the beginning con-

tributed financially to the other activities of the A.A.L.L.

Criticisms of the Index have been voiced by various special committees culminating in an all out attack, against both content and business management, at the Milwaukee Conference in 1942.

The criticisms of content were well reasoned and just; they have been voiced more recently by Margaret E. Hall in a paper read at the St. Louis Conference in 1946, and published in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August of that year "A prospectus for the Index to Legal Periodicals," and will not be repeated here. They concern for the most part the splitting up of subject headings for more efficient and speedy searching, the substantial increase in the number of entries for each article, more inclusive listing of case comments, and the elimination of outright errors in the assignment of subject headings.

The Milwaukee convention took action to study and split up certain overloaded subject headings, by authorizing the employment of an additional indexer, to enable Miss Wharton to spend most of her time on this work, and several headings were broken down into usable subdivisions. However, it was necessary to discontinue this additional employee two years later because of the seriously mounting deficit her salary and rising costs due to the war had occasioned, and the present net income certainly offers no prospect of her reemployment.

The present Chairman of the Committee has suggested several times a substitute procedure to enable Miss Wharton to resume her breaking down

of subject headings, but has found absolutely nobody else who sees the least bit of merit in it, and so naturally it has not been adopted. His suggestion is that member libraries with staff members who are lawyers, undertake, for periods the multiples of a year, to index certain agreed periodicals, mailing their entries to Miss Wharton for filing and editing. He believes that this, which might go on for five or six years, would accomplish at least two highly useful purposes: (1) enable Miss Wharton to break down the headings as above mentioned; and (2) train a group of indexers who could take over temporarily should anything happen to render Miss Wharton's services unavailable, or if she should resign. He feels acutely uncomfortable at the thought that one person—and only one—is at present engaged in and qualified for carrying out this indispensable work of the large enterprise to which, by reason of paid subscriptions, the Association stands financially, legally, and morally committed.

The objections to the proposed plan are obvious enough: (1) volunteer work begins enthusiastically and fizzles out; (2) lack of uniformity of indexing product; but the Chairman does not believe them to be insuperable, and he does believe the benefits to be equally obvious.

It is believed that Miss Hall's suggestion for utilizing the help of law school professors in breaking down subject headings into workable subdivisions should be explored also.

The Milwaukee attack on the business management of the Index, particularly directed against the H. W. Wilson Co. contract, was, in the opinion of the

present Chairman, not well taken for the most part, as he has pointed out. The Chairman was more convinced than ever that the Wilson contract is a good one.

However, at least two radically different types of publication contract have been suggested, and this Committee recommends that the Association either appoint a special committee to study them carefully, or that this Committee, under a new Chairman, be specifically directed to make a special study of them during the coming year, for report and recommendation at the 1948 conference. A considerably augmented net income is needed and no reasonable means of earning it should be neglected. As Miss Hall said in her paper, that would permit the publication of a better Index, which would bring in new subscribers and permit the charging of an adequate subscription price. (Mr. Wilson not only has not increased the subscription rates of his own indexes, but for the year 1946/47 gave renewing subscribers a 10 per cent "dividend" in the form of a reduction of the present rates. That dividend was not repeated this year, but rates have not risen.) On the other hand, any radical departure from long-established business procedures relative to the Index should be taken with the utmost circumspection.

The report of the Committee for the fiscal year 1947, other than the above history, is routine, due to pressure of other business on the Chairman, who consequently neglected to bring pertinent matters to the attention of the other Committee members. The most important task which should have been performed was the negotiation of a new publication contract, but no printer in-

Index to Legal Periodicals

Estimated Question and Answer Report for the Year Ending July 1947

Question 1)

Is the subscription list up or down or stationary as compared to last year?
About how many copies sold?

Answer	Subscribers	March 1947	684
		March 1946	622

Question 2)

Same for income, including back numbers.
Subscription income up about \$450.00
Bound and single numbers income up about \$300.00

Question 3)

Same for cost of production.
Printing costs are running about 12% higher; see estimate below.

Question 4)

Estimated income and cost and balance in round figures.

Answer For the year ending with the July 1947 Annual.

	Subscriptions (expirations to July 1948)		\$10,350.00
	Advertising	100.00	
	Bound volumes and single numbers	2,400.00	\$12,850.00
Less:	Printing July 1947 Annual	1,000.00	
	Printing other issues	3,500.00	
	Editorial work, postage, express, envelopes, copy paper, etc.	500.00	
	Commission	2,350.00	\$ 7,350.00
	Credit balance		\$ 5,500.00
	Add credit balance from July 1946 Report (actual)		7,573.18
			\$13,073.18
Less Cash: March 20, 1947		\$ 1,241.80	
" " "		3,600.00	\$ 4,841.80
	Balance		\$ 8,231.38
Less:	Unearned subscriptions—subscriptions are billed in ad- vance and credit is given as soon as they are billed. Estimated unearned		\$ 6,631.38
	Proportion of next 3-yr volume cost chargeable this year (one-third)	1,000.00	\$ 7,631.38
	Estimated amount due for this year (Estimated total income for year \$4,200.00—\$3,600.00 paid on account March 20, 1947)		600.00
Less:	Salary of Indexer	\$ 2,640.00	
	Contribution to salary of Executive Secretary- Treasurer	250.00	
	Net income for year (estimated)	1,310.00	
	Total as of May 31, 1947 in Index Fund		\$10,314.09
	Less for salaries due		470.00
			\$ 9,844.09

terviewed by the Chairman would consider taking it on; because of paper shortages it was "old customers first." For that reason, the present contract was automatically renewed for another year, on December 31, 1946.

Other routine matters between the H. W. Wilson Co., Miss Wharton, and the Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, were handled by the Chairman.

As pointed out in other years, since the H. W. Wilson Co. fiscal year ends in July it is inconvenient for it to submit a detailed itemized report to conform with our fiscal year, and a partially estimated statistical report is made at this time. As in other years, the complete report will be printed later in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The present report shows a reasonably healthy state of affairs, but one which, because of high production costs, could quickly show red ink.

COMMITTEE ON INDEX

Thomas S. Dabagh, Los Angeles County Law Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

Forrest Drummond, Association of the Bar of the City of N. Y., Library, N. Y.

Clara Kilbourn, University of California Law Library, Berkeley, Calif.

Olive C. Lathrop, Detroit Bar Association Library, Detroit, Michigan

Helen Newman, Supreme Court of the United States Library, Wash., D. C.

Arthur C. Pulling, Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Gertrude E. Woodward, Ypsilanti, Michigan

John M. Maguire, Consulting Editor,

Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

Jessie I. Wharton, Executive Editor, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

Miles O. Price, Chairman, Columbia University Law Library, New York, N. Y.

May 15, 1947

TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

President Riggs having called on me for the annual report of our Committee six weeks earlier than I had anticipated, I have had to write and submit the report without consultation with you. However, since the report is not to be read until the Santa Fe meeting, June 23, I see no reason why it should not be amended in any way the majority of you see fit. Will you, therefore, express yourselves as soon as you can, so that your desires may be incorporated into a revised report?

President Riggs asked me for a history of our Committee, and I have written two; please express a preference. Eldon James tentatively promised to write the history of the Index two or three years ago, but has not done so. It is a job he ought to do, with the help of Schenk, Glasier, and Miss Woodward, and it may be on that account that this hurried job of mine should be scrapped. I have no pride of authorship in it, and am perfectly willing to do so.

I apologize for not having consulted you on Committee business during the year. The purely routine business I took care of myself, as always, and have been too busy to initiate any of the studies which we really should have

made—ways and means to improve the Index, changes in business management and publication, etc. I accepted the chairmanship under protest, being afraid of what has happened, that I would be too busy with matters for which I am paid by Columbia to spend the time on committee work which I should have. As I am afraid that the same pressure, augmented, will be on me next year, I am asking President-Elect Poldervaart to relieve me.

Sincerely yours,
MILES O. PRICE
LAW LIBRARIAN

Mr. Price: I will not read the last two pages—I think somebody read it this morning. It is a summary of the statistical report. That is the history of the Committee and in a way, of the Index to Legal Periodicals. I wish to emphasize at this time that the Index to Legal Periodicals makes money for the association. That, in my opinion, is by far the most important single thing we do, and it is something which I think should be continued under the auspices of the association. On the other hand, it is something which should be treated with great circumspection if we go ahead and do something else. In order that somebody better able to do it than I should take over, I am asking Mr. Poldervaart to relieve me as Chairman at the end of this year.

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Price. Thank you very much for your report. Is there any discussion of this report. Do I hear a motion that it be adopted?

Mr. Bowen: I move that the Report of The Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals be adopted.

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It is moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Is there any discussion? All in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No".

Motion adopted.

President Riggs: The next report will be by Mr. MacDonald, on the JOURNAL. Mr. MacDonald.

REPORT OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL COMMITTEE AND EDITORIAL STAFF

HARRISON MACDONALD
LIBRARIAN, BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW AND EDITOR OF
LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Editor and Committee of the JOURNAL wish, first of all, to express to you other members of the Association their gratitude for the fine spirit of patience and understanding which you have manifested. You found it possible, evidently long before the Editor could, to accept the fact that dislocation is still with us; that printers are jammed with work. We can merely hope, not predict, that the coming year will see considerable improvement in service.

Invariably the printing of the JOURNAL moves to the location which will best serve the convenience of the Editor. Effective with Volume 40, 1947, the President and Executive Committees have awarded the printing contract to the Heffernan Press. Worcester Massachusetts. This firm prints several law reviews and bears an excellent reputation.

Delving into the history of the Committee we find that from its in-

ception in January 1908 until January 1936, the *JOURNAL* was printed as a part of the Index to Legal Periodicals. Beginning with Volume 29, Number 1, the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* was separated from the Index to Legal Periodicals and has thenceforth been published as a separate serial. Through this entire period, the Managing Editor presided over the publication of the *JOURNAL*, while the Committee guided the joint destinies of the Index and the *JOURNAL*.

In January 1937 there was formed a separate committee on the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, whose capacity was largely advisory. Finally, in November 1943, the functions of Chairman of the Committee and Editor were combined in one person, and the *JOURNAL* is now published by the Committee and Editorial Staff with the able assistance of the Advertising Manager.

Since the present *JOURNAL* staff came into the picture while Volume 39 was still incomplete, it will suffice to say that an effort has been made to retain the regular features of the *JOURNAL*, and so far as possible to maintain its high standards. The manner in which contributors have responded has been highly gratifying to the *JOURNAL* Staff. In spite of increased duties, it is urged that readers of the *JOURNAL* continue to submit material and also suggestions for articles which they would be interested to see published.

For their constant helpfulness, the Editor acknowledges his indebtedness to President Laurie H. Riggs and Mrs. Helen M. S. Helmle, Executive Secretary. Grateful acknowledgment is due the Editorial Staff for their

devoted service. The loyal and steadfast help of his two immediate predecessors in office, Helen Newman and Jean Ashman, has been a source of comfort. Mrs. Michalina Keeler, who indexed Volume 39, and George A. Johnston, Book Review Editor, carried out their assignments with conspicuous success. Mr. Harvey T. Reid, Editor-in-Chief of the West Publishing Company, has been most accommodating.

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Ashman

Percy A. Hogan

George A. Johnston

Michalina Keeler

Carroll C. Moreland

Lewis Morse

Helen Newman

Harrison MacDonald, Chairman

Mr. MacDonald: I had occasion a few more weeks ago to talk with Mr. Dennis Dooley, State Librarian of Massachusetts, with regard to the *JOURNAL* and he made the suggestion that I contact the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company with a view to having them publish the *JOURNAL*, or to see if they would be willing to publish it. It was not more than a few days afterwards that Mr. Holcomb, the representative of the Lawyers Coöp. was in Boston, and Mr. Dooley brought him over to see me. The outcome of our brief discussion was that he wanted to take the matter up with the Company to see if they would be willing to publish it for us. This morning, in talking with Mr. Holcomb, he assured me that the company would be willing to do it for us, purely as a service, and not just as an ordinary printing job.

They would be willing, he assured me, to get the magazine published on time, which appears to be the sticking point with regard to other printers. We had high hopes that the present printer would be able to give us good service. He has, in all respects save the matter of getting the JOURNAL out on time. I will take up the matter of the very kind offer of the Lawyers Coöp with the Committee and also compare the figures which Mr. Holcomb will give me with the present contract, and I hope that I can offer more than a gleam of hope that in the not too distant future we shall be getting the JOURNAL out on time.

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. MacDonald for the fine report. Is there any discussion of this report?

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I don't know whether I know what I am talking about or not, but it seems to me that the JOURNAL hasn't had as many pages of heavy, sound reading matter—and I am not referring off-hand to Mr. MacDonald, as it had some time ago, for the last seven or eight years. Maybe the war has had something to do with it, that I don't know. I may be wrong in thinking that it hasn't progressed, and given us more articles. I have been told on two occasions, one not more than five minutes ago, that material was at hand, and I gathered from what Brother MacDonald said that perhaps it was a little difficult in the matter of choice. He made the statement that some was accepted and some was rejected. I think it's wrong, but that's the impression that I had. I have the impression that we can make a better

JOURNAL, and I am no newspaper man, but there is such a thing as making a good paper a little better. Now, I wonder if anybody thinks I have overstated the matter, or whether we are getting as much good news in the way of articles and notes, and one thing and another in the JOURNAL as it's issued, four times a year. I may be wrong, but I would like to raise this question, and if I am wrong, why I wish somebody would point out where I have misinterpreted the situation. I don't think that it has as much good reading matter as there has been in times past.

President Riggs: Any further discussion?

Mrs. Helmle: Would I be out of order? I remember talking for hours one day about allocating, when I meant prorating. Mr. MacDonald, you meant "printing", didn't you? Printing the JOURNAL, not publishing it?

Mr. MacDonald: I meant "printing" all the way through.

Mr. Riggs: Any further discussion? If there isn't any, what is your sense about this report, shall it be received and adopted?

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I move the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Daniels: I second the motion.

President Riggs: All in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No".

Motion carried.

President Riggs: The next report is the report of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Wm. S. Johnston is chairman. Mr. Johnston.

REPORT OF NOMINATING
COMMITTEEMR. WM. S. JOHNSTON
LIBRARIAN, CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE

To

Mr. Laurie H. Riggs, President
American Association of Law Libra-
ries and the Members of this As-
sociation.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Nominating Committee, to which was referred the duty of preparing a list of nominations for election to the various offices of this Association at our annual meeting to be held in LaFonda Hotel at Santa Fe, New Mexico on June 23-26, 1947 beg leave to report as follows:

That they have given by written communications careful consideration to the performance of this duty and found a wealth of names from which to choose a ticket. Therefore it was no easy task to make the selections. We are governed by Section 9 of the Constitution, which provides that the President-elect shall become our President at this election; also Section 10 of the Constitution which provides that the retiring President shall be a member of the Executive Committee. Of course we have considered geographical locations. Nomination for any office (limited by the above statement) may be made from the floor when the time for election of officers arrives.

The ticket is as follows:

*Members nominated for office for
the year 1947-1948*

President—by law, Arie Polder-
vaart, New Mexico Law Library,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

President-elect, Hobart R. Coffey,
University of Michigan, Law Library,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret E.
Coonan, Baltimore Bar Library, Court-
house, Baltimore, Md.

Directors

1. Laurie H. Riggs, by law, Balti-
more Bar Library, Courthouse, Balti-
more, Md.

2. Harold J. Bowen, New Haven
County Law Library, New Haven,
Conn.

3. Carroll C. Moreland, Biddle Law
Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Mrs. Marian Gould Gallagher,
University of Washington Law Libra-
ry, Seattle, Wash.

All nominees have accepted.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES C. BAXTER
Philadelphia Bar Assn. Library
Philadelphia, Pa.

ADELINE J. CLARKE
Montana State Law Library
Helena, Mont.

THOMAS S. DABAGH
Los Angeles County Law Library
Los Angeles, Calif.

HELEN HARGRAVE
University of Texas Law Library
Austin, Texas.

WM. S. JOHNSTON, CHAIRMAN
Chicago Law Institute
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Johnston: I move that the report be accepted.

Mr. Price: I second that motion, and I make a suggestion that the Chair say something about Miss Coonan, who I believe is not known to some members of the association.

President Riggs: I will be very glad to. First, let me say, as I under-

stand it, now is the time to have nominations from the floor, and if there are any other nominations to be made, let's have them. . . . I don't know whether I should make a speech for Miss Coonan before those nominations are made or not, but I'll say this about it, Miss Coonan is my assistant in Baltimore. She is a graduate of and has studied at the University of Illinois and at Columbia. Before that she was graduated from Western Maryland College at Carroll County, Maryland. She has been my assistant since 1933, and during that time she has taken a degree of Bachelor of Law at the University of Maryland, and she took the Bar examination of the State of Maryland and passed with the highest mark. So, I think Miss Coonan is very well qualified for this job and, of course, I would be very delighted to have her selected. Now, are there any nominations from the floor? If there are none, it has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted. . . .

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I move that the Secretary ask the unanimous ballot of all present.

Mr. Riggs: Is there a second to that?

Mr. Pucher: I second that motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot. All in favor will signify by saying "Aye". Contrary, "No".

Motion carried.

President Riggs: Miss Secretary, will you please cast the ballot. . . . You, having cast the ballot, I will now declare those persons named the officers for the coming year, and they will be installed on Wednesday afternoon.

We will now have the Report from Mr. Hill, Chairman of the Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas. Mr. Hill.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AID TO LIBRARIES IN WAR AREAS

MR. SIDNEY J. HILL

LIBRARIAN, ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Hill: I was talking to the President this morning, just before lunch, and he told me that I couldn't have over five words, and that he preferred that we all leave sufficiently in time to go to the tea. For those of you who may not be familiar with the background of the United States with respect to these libraries, you might look in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, Volume 39, No. 3, page 156, at the report of its activities last year. I am not going to read this report, since I found out the President's wishes, so therefore, Madame Secretary, I am going to have to hand it to you. There's nothing controversial in it, and I'll file it at a later date. However, there are one or two things I would like to say. The original goal of the United Book Center for aid to war devastated libraries throughout the world was one half million volumes. We had to raise at least \$100,000.00 for operational purposes. That amount was raised after a hard time and in March, 1946, the Senate went into actual operation and after almost two years of struggle in raising the money and finding out what the officers were doing and getting committees appointed abroad and com-

mittees appointed throughout the states, and collecting materials from the various publishers that published them, we have had plenty to do. We have more than reached our goal of half a million volumes. To date we figure that close to 850,000 volumes have been shipped and another 200,000 volumes are boxed and waiting to ship. I would hazard a guess that perhaps by the time we are through, we will ship closer to a million and a half volumes. We have received some wonderful gifts in the way of material, as well as financial aid. Mr. Price not long ago induced the New York Life Company to give one of their law libraries to the Philippines, and I believe that is being packed for shipment now. We have a couple of other large gifts which we haven't received, and over twenty thousand periodicals have been sent to libraries who subscribed to periodicals before the war but due to the war were unable to fill their files, and these 20,000 were sent and I think we are still sending 2,000 a month. We still have somewhere between \$35,000.00 and \$40,000.00, which we have not expended. I think we can operate about six months more. What will happen to exchanges and gifts after the American Book Center closes its operations, we don't know. They have been approached by UNESCO to be representatives of UNESCO, but we don't know what the developments will be with respect to the future, not only of private exchange but government exchange. We don't even know what the UNESCO program will be, and we are quite sure that UNESCO itself doesn't. They have a great vision,

but such vision costs a lot of money. Now, the need for this material, of course, is great—much greater than we realize. Not only the need for material such as books, printed matter, but so many of the countries have schools to-day where they have no pencils, no paper. If we are going to overcome the hazard of the lack of communication between countries, the librarians of this country are going to have to do more than they have done to date. General Marshall is trying to-day to establish a cultural program of the State Department. If there is such a cultural program emanating from the cultural groups and from the State Department, I don't know. If there is not, it's a hopeless world that we are going to live in.

Now, the American Book Center felt that its effort is only a small effort. The bugaboo fear of intimately knowing about one another and one another's culture, must be broken down if we are going to avoid such catastrophes as we have had in the recent past. The next will practically be the downfall of civilization as we know it. So, all of you as individuals should not only give your support to the American Book Center as long as we are operating, but send what materials you have and lend your support to General Marshall's program in the State Department. It is urgently needed. Congress is beginning to rebel against spending money in these channels, but it will accomplish much more than guns and atomic bombs and germ warfare that will destroy civilization. The percentage of the breakdown of

materials that we have received and shipped runs about like this:

PERCENTAGE FIGURES OF
BIBLIOGRAPHIES RECEIVED

Art, Architecture and Music	5 %
Economics, Statistics and Business	3
Engineering	13
Education	5
History, Government, Political Science and Sociology	10
Law	10
Literature	7
Medicine	26
Philosophy	1
Science (other than medicine)	13
Industry and Technology	7

This is an indication of the type of material that was sent and we certainly were pleased that we could get it. The Library of Congress has been of great benefit to us and a few of the other agencies have given us tremendous support. We feel that with the aid of the Library of Congress and with the aid of librarians and individuals who have published the materials, when we close our doors we will have a fine report for our Financial Committee.

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Hill. May I ask you one question.

How wide is your relief—does it extend to the Asiatic countries as well as the European countries?

Mr. Hill: Yes, it extends every place but Russia.

President Riggs: Any comments on Mr. Hill's report?

Mr. Hill: And, we'd like the chance to extend it to Russia.

Mrs. Helmle: We have about eight subscriptions to the **LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL** in Russia. They used to get them.

Mr. Hill: They'll come around some day.

Mr. Riggs: What is the pleasure of the association on this report. Will it be adopted?

Mr. Moreland: I move that the report be adopted.

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I second the motion.

Mr. Riggs: Is there any discussion? All in favor will signify by saying "Aye". Contrary "No."

The Report is adopted.

The next report will be that of the Joint Committee on Coöperation between the AALL and the AALS. Mrs. Bernita J. Davies is the Chairman. Mrs. Davies:

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW
SCHOOLS AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
LAW LIBRARIES

MRS. BERNITA J. DAVIES
LAW LIBRARIAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

At the last annual meeting of this Association, the Committee reported the revival of a more active program than had been possible during the war and summarized several matters which were under consideration, namely, a manual for small law school libraries, a list of treatises for small law school libraries, and an article to supplement the Committee's interpretations of the library requirements of the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools.

The Committee now reports progress on each of these projects. Miss Hargrave is at work on the preparation of the manual; Mr. Roalfe expects to have the supplemental article ready for publication by November 1947 and the chairman has the list of treatises almost completed.

Before the war, the Committee was called upon to make inspections of law school libraries and to give advice to libraries and to the Deans of some of the smaller schools. This year the officers of the Association of American Law Schools again invited our active co-operation and it has been possible to resume the program in a small way. It is probable that this phase of the Committee's work will be extended in the coming months.

In its report to the Association of American Law Schools in December, 1946, the Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Williams R. Roalfe,

briefly discussed the role of the library in legal education, emphasizing its opinion in regard to the need for including a study of the law library as a part of the American Bar Association's forthcoming study of the legal profession, and recommending that the Association of American Law Schools "take all proper means to bring this matter to the attention of the appropriate officers of the American Bar Association and the persons who are selected to conduct the proposed study of the legal profession."¹ The Committee makes a similar recommendation to the American Association of Law Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

JEAN ASHMAN
LUCILE ELLIOTT
MARIAN GOULD GALLAGHER
HELEN HARGRAVE
ESTHER LACHMANN
HARRISON MACDONALD
LEWIS W. MORSE
HELEN NEWMAN
MILES O. PRICE
WILLIAM R. ROALFE
FLORENCE B. YONAKA
BERNITA J. DAVIES, CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Davies: I would like to say just a little bit on that last recommendation. We are interested in law school libraries and we are also interested in other law libraries, and

¹Association of American Law Schools, 1946 Handbook, p. 178.

the committee feels that the recommendation should extend to more than just law school libraries, that we should ask that the Bar Association survey include all law libraries rather than just law school libraries. And, therefore, I would like to make a motion that this Association contact the necessary officers and personnel of the American Bar Association Survey, asking them to give consideration to law libraries in their survey. I think it is a very important part of legal education, not only for students but for members of the bar needing a little added education, you might say. They need law libraries as well as those who are just learning to be lawyers.

Mr. Riggs: You have heard that motion. Is there any second to it?

Mr. Johnston: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that—Mrs. Davies, will you read your recommendation again, I was engaged here for a time.

Mrs. Davies: Well, I moved that the officers of the Association contact the necessary officials of the American Bar Association who are making the survey, saying that our organization has gone on record that they include the law libraries as a part of their survey of legal education.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion and you have heard the second. Is there any discussion?

Mr. Pucher: Mr. President, I personally regard this as an extremely important matter, and it seems to me that it perhaps presents a very great opportunity for those of us who are in this special field. As probably most of you know, Mr.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New York University Law School, has recently been selected as Director of the survey of the legal profession, which is going to be a very comprehensive study, a study which is backed by Carnegie funds. Now, I feel quite certain from my past experience with both members of the bar and members of the law school profession that in planning for that survey these men, Mr. Vanderbilt and others, will not give much thought to the role of the law librarian. Therefore, it seems to me that it is our obligation to call this matter to their attention, and I think at the same time to give the survey greater opportunity. As many of you know, a survey of law libraries has been a matter that has been discussed, especially by this association, over the years, and finally, when the expansion plan was adopted, it was made one of the features. Lack of funds has always made it impossible to carry out any such survey, and this opportunity confronts us to-day. When this broader survey takes place, it will certainly be possible to do this job in a first rate manner provided those who direct the survey consider that the survey of the law libraries is an essential part of such a broader service, and at the same time it will offer us a much greater opportunity because a survey of law libraries and a determination of their proper role in the work of the legal profession will be much more satisfactory if they study the law libraries in this broader sense, and I feel that it would be much stronger to send a recommendation if it were conducted in this manner. Therefore, it seems to me that this Association should

make the recommendation and it should be made in the very strongest possible terms. I would like to suggest that Mrs. Long's recommendation be amended so that the communication be addressed to both the American Bar Association and to Dean Vanderbilt.

President Riggs: Do you accept that, Mrs. Davies?

Mrs. Davies: Yes, I think it would be well to include it.

President Riggs: Any further discussion? If no further discussion, will those voting for the motion signify by saying "Aye". Contrary "No."

The motion is adopted.

The next report will be Mr. Poldervaart's report on the Exchange.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LI- BRARIES EXCHANGE

ARIE POLDERVAART, LAW LIBRARIAN
NEW MEXICO LAW LIBRARY

Following the annual meeting in St. Louis a year ago, the director of the Exchange with the approval of President Riggs sent a questionnaire to all members of the Association participating in the Exchange program at that time and to all other members who attended the St. Louis meeting to determine whether they would favor a change from the per unit service charge of 10¢ for every item wanted that was matched, which has proved entirely unworkable, to a flat annual charge of \$5.00 a year. A little better than fifty per cent of the replies favored the change to the \$5.00 per year basis, about ten per cent replied in the negative, and the remainder failed to answer.

Your director reported upon this situation at the midwinter meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago last December and it was there decided that the Association should continue the Exchange upon the \$5.00 per year instead of the per unit service charge basis. It was further agreed that this annual service charge should be collected by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and included as a separate item with the statement for dues upon the statements of those libraries electing to participate in the Exchange. Since the statements for 1946-47 had already been mailed, it was decided rather informally between the Secretary-Treasurer and the Director of the Exchange that collection of the service charge should be inaugurated when the 1947-48 statements are mailed after the 1947 annual meeting, at which time also it was hoped a new library would be found willing to operate the Exchange. The amount collected from these service charges could then be turned over to the new library operating the Exchange. It was felt that all moneys collected for service charges should be turned over to the library handling the Exchange for the Association, and several voiced the opinion that the amount the \$5.00 charges would bring in would hardly be sufficient even then to compensate the library adequately. This is no doubt true, though it should be mentioned also that the library which is handling the Exchange is given a further consideration in that it has the first choice of any duplicate material listed which it may want and of negotiating with duplicate items which it has listed that are wanted by some other library. It

was agreed by all those present that the Exchange should, for the time being at least, continue to pay its own way, since the Association has no other funds available to put into the project. The possibility of making a higher service charge than the \$5.00 a year as suggested, was considered, but rejected in order that the libraries willing to participate on a \$5.00 a year basis could determine the feasibility of the new plan.

The one principal difficulty still being experienced by the Exchange in the process of its actual operation is that in listing their wants and duplicates, librarians frequently will, in order to save time in making their listings, enter more than one item to a slip. It should be observed that in filing, the slip can be filed in only one place. If the item under which it is filed does not match, the slip may remain in the Exchange file for years though perhaps some other item on the same slip may match with something listed elsewhere. In meeting this situation in the best way possible the Exchange has adopted the following procedure. If two or more *wants* are listed on the same slip, the slip is filed under the most recent of the several items wanted on the theory that *it* is the item which has the most likelihood of being matched with a duplicate currently listed or which may later be listed by some other library. If two or more *duplicates* are listed on the same slip, it is generally filed under the oldest or earliest item listed on the theory that such is the item which is most likely to be listed by some other library as a want. This practice applies with particular force, for instance, to the bar proceedings,

attorney general reports and the legal periodicals. An exception is made in the case of texts and treatises where it is presumed that the most recent edition is the most likely to be wanted by the average library.

A further difficulty that arises with the listing of more than one item to a slip is that when the item under which it is filed is matched, the slip is mailed out to the wanting library and the record of all other items appearing on the slip is lost, unless the library to which it is sent, returns it or a corrected copy of the slip.

Respectfully submitted,
ARIE POLDERVERAART

Mr. Poldervaart: Now, that's the conclusion of my formal report. I want to mention, however, that we should take action on selecting a new library for handling the exchange, and in that connection, I received not long ago, a communication from Grace L. Pimas, Law Librarian from the University of Buffalo, stating that she and her library offered their facilities for operating the exchange, when it was decided to make the change. I understand, President Riggs, that there are several other libraries represented here to-day, which would like to be selected by the Association to handle the exchange, and I think it might be well to call for any others who may offer their libraries on the basis we have outlined here, and for the purpose of making the decision on where the exchange is to be located. I presume it could be handled either way, but I think it would be well to have some discussion and offers from other libraries.

President Riggs: You have heard

the report. Is there any discussion?

Mr. Dabagh: On the report, on that last remark, it seems to me it might be wise to appoint a special committee to decide which library is to be selected. After all, it is very important to all of us and important to the library which gets it. So, I would suggest, and I move that the President appoint a special committee of three to decide which library should receive the file.

President Riggs: Does that mean your library is a candidate?

Mr. Dabagh: Oh, no. I feel this way, that the exchange should be handled by some small library which can be built up and have the opportunity to choose from the list. I think Mr. Poldervaart can tell us that he has found the lists very helpful in building the library here. And, the larger libraries have no right to be a candidate for that. The smaller ones should have the opportunity.

President Riggs: Is there any further discussion? If there is no further discussion, are there any candidates for this job?

Mr. Fiordalisi: Last year at the annual convention, I offered the services of Rutgers University Law School Library of Newark. I felt that the student assistants there would be able to handle the task.

President Riggs: Are there any others?

Miss Newsome: The Suffolk Law School Library of Boston.

President Riggs: Any others?

Mrs. Lumpkin: The University of Colorado Law School.

President Riggs: Any others?

Mr. McDermott: St. Johns University Law School, at Brooklyn.

President Riggs: Are there any others? We would like to have as much competition as possible. If not, there is a motion before the chair. Do I hear a second?

Mr. Dabagh: May I rephrase the motion, like this. I recommend that the President appoint a Committee of three to recommend to the Executive Committee the selection of a library which is to carry on the Exchange. The fact that so many are interested points to the importance of having a committee to consider it.

President Riggs: Is there a second to that?

Mr. Fiordalisi: I second the motion.

President Riggs: Is there any further discussion of that motion?

Mr. Johnston: Will that delay the settlement until the midwinter meeting?

Mr. Riggs: Yes, it would, unless the executive committee—well, we have to get a committee appointed first to make the recommendation, and that would be appointed by the incoming president. Any further discussion on that?

Miss Cushing: Mr. President, with the knowledge that Mr. Poldervaart has of the work that's required, etc., couldn't the committee be appointed now and meet during this session and let it come into this group on the last day of the convention? Would that be too difficult? The people are here who are making the bid, they could see what Mr. Poldervaart does, they could see what they have to do, and they could report on that ground. They, themselves, would know pretty well what they have to do. Otherwise, if they wait until they get home, they might not know what they have to do. I

offer an amendment that the committee meet here during this session and give us the report on the last day.

President Riggs: Well, it's just a question now of how soon the executive committee will dissolve. If that committee has just been announced—did you refer to the present president?

Miss Cushing: No, I was asking that this committee be appointed during this session.

President Riggs: Do you mean by the present officer?

Miss Cushing: By the present president, and that he appoint the committee to-day, or as soon as possible, and that the committee report to us at the end of this meeting. I don't see any reason why it has to be delayed until the December term.

President Riggs: Do you accept that amendment, Mr. Dabagh?

Mr. Dabagh: I think so. I don't see any particular need for delaying the matter. I think Mr. Poldervaart could give us something on that.

Mr. Poldervaart: We have carried on the best we could, but I feel we should not have the Exchange in our library during the period that I serve as President of the Association, and for that reason I think we should take this action so it can be transferred, because if we do not, the thing will be dormant for six months, and a tremendous amount of material will accumulate in that time, and the libraries will have to put forth many, many hours of work, making the slips and listing, and they are entitled to get some action through the Exchange.

Mr. Riggs: Do you accept the amendment, Mr. Dabagh?

Mr. Dabagh: The amendment has been accepted.

President Riggs: Is there a second to the amendment?

Mr. Fiordalisi: I second the amendment.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion as amended, that the committee be appointed by the present president, and a report be made to this association before its adjournment on Wednesday—that's our last day. That is very little time, but still I suppose it's possible. You have heard the motion. All in favor signify by saying "Aye". Contrary "No".

The motion is carried.

President Riggs: I will appoint Michalina Keeler, Thomas S. Dabagh and George A. Johnston to serve on this committee. They will present their report on Wednesday.

Now, we have a very important question to decide. The men up here think that we ought to go on until four o'clock. The women think we ought to stop now, so I'd like to know what you all think about that. I think that the women want to go and powder their noses before the reception at the Govenor's. We don't think it's necessary—the men say they look all right. What is the sense of the Association?

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: Didn't they bring their powder?

Mr. Dabagh: I wonder if I could take a few minutes at this time to tell you about two matters which Helen Newman wants to report, while there is such a good attendance. Is this all right, or shall I wait until we have more time?

President Riggs: It's all right if the ladies will listen to you.

Mr. Dabagh: First, I want to say, with regard to the Exchange, that the Los Angeles County Law Library has quite an accumulation of California and other materials. It would be glad to forward this on request to any library which is a member of the Exchange. I have some mimeographed statements here about the surplus stock.

Miss Cushing: May I say that my offer was accepted by many of the law libraries last year. We also still have some, if anybody is interested and will drop me a note, I'll be very delighted to send them some of those copies listed. It is pretty well pared down, most of the very old material was chosen but there is still some of the more modern or the later editions that could be handed out, and we will be glad to send them to anybody for the cost of the express. So, if anybody is still interested and wants to call on the Alameda County Law Library, we will send them a list at once.

President Riggs: Thank you, Miss Cushing. Mr. Dabagh.

Mr. Dabagh: Helen Newman sent this announcement for your attention. There are two items in the announcement, one has to do with the microfilming—proposed microfilming of the papers of the first prize cases. These were cases before the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States and have to do with controversies and prize cases between Great Britain and the American states in their war of independence. These papers were found in a rather poor condition in the files of the Supreme Court and they are to be reconditioned by the National Archives

and microfilmed. This is the announcement in the report submitted by Miss Newman:

MR. HOBART R. COFFEY, LIBRARIAN
University of Michigan Law Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

DEAR HOBART:

Since you were not present at the Santa Fe meeting Tom Dabagh read the following notice concerning Microfilms:

"The National Archives and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States are making plans to microfilm all of the papers in the early *Prize Cases*.² The original manuscripts are in the Clerk's vault. The price to each library will be approximately \$50.00 or less. The work will be done by the Archives at cost. Librarians interested should write to Mr. Gerald J. Davis, National Archives. The microfilms will not be available for about six months owing to the fact that the manuscripts will have to be restored before the microfilming can be undertaken.

"The Marshal of the Court and I would appreciate a show of hands in one of the meetings as to how many librarians would be interested in obtaining the Records and Briefs of this Court back of the 1938 Term. The Legal Microfilm Association has these Records and Briefs on micro-

²The *Prize Cases* referred to are those during the period of the Continental Congress and before the adoption of the Constitution "controversies in Prizes Cases between and among the American States in their war of Independence led, as is pointed out in the introduction to the Cases, to the formation of the first Federal Court of Appeals to be established for Prize Cases" from Preface to "Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court 1789-1918; including also cases on the instance side in which questions of Prize Law were involved, prepared in the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under the supervision of James Brown Scott . . . Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923, Volume 1."

See also Appendix to 131 U. S. XIX.

film from 1938 to date. Would the Legal Microfilm Association be willing to sponsor this project provided one or two terms were microfilmed a year? For instance the 1936 and 1937 Terms could be done during 1947-1948. In this way members of the Legal Microfilm Association could continue to subscribe to the current term, and each year obtain the Records and Briefs of the earlier terms. An article which is being published in the May number of our JOURNAL shows the present distribution of both the printed and microfilm sets of the Records and Briefs. Most of the sets are located in the east. There is no complete set on the west coast.

The show of hands on the microfilming of Records and Briefs back of 1938 resulted in favorable answers from the following:

Virginia E. Engle, State Librarian
Department of Library and Archives
Frankfort, Kentucky

Breta Peterson
University of Chicago Law School
Library
Chicago 37, Illinois

Carroll C. Moreland
University of Pennsylvania Law
School
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Margaret Taylor Lane
Louisiana State University Law Li-
brary
University, Louisiana

V. E. Fiordalisi
Rutgers University Law School Li-
brary
Newark, New Jersey

Eda A. Zwingzgi
State University of Iowa Law Library
Iowa City, Iowa
Los Angeles County Law Library
703 Hall of Records
Los Angeles, California
University of Illinois Law Library
(Under consideration)
Urbana, Illinois

Since the Marshal of our Court is very much interested in the possibility of having our Records and Briefs on microfilm back of 1938, I am writing to ask you how we should proceed. Would it be desirable to send letters to all of the present members of the Legal Microfilm Association, as well as follow-up letters to those at the Santa Fe meeting who indicated an interest?

I hope all goes well with you.
With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours
HELEN NEWMAN
Librarian

Most of you don't know that the Legal Microfilm Association now consists, I think, of ten libraries, law libraries, which have subscribed to the films from 1938 up to date of the records and briefs of the Supreme Court of the United States, and those of us who are members feel that it is a very satisfactory way of getting that material, and the Association is open to any law library that may be interested, or university library or state law library—which may want the films. And, may I now call for a show hands of the ones that might be interested in the records and briefs prior to 1938. They are all on file for the terms since 1938, but any li-

brary wanting the complete file from 1938 to date, we want to find out how many will be interested. Oh yes, you may write to Carroll J. Davis of National Archives, in case you are interested.

Miss Cushing: What did you say the cost was?

Mr. Dabagh: The cost—yes, \$50.00.

Miss Cushing: I mean for membership.

Mr. Dabagh: The Legal Microfilm Association's costs run around \$120.00 a year, if I remember rightly, for the current term only. Of course, if the earlier terms were subscribed to, that would double that cost.

President Riggs: On the second proposition, there was a show of eight signifying—there were eight weren't there?

Mr. Dabagh: Yes, and I would like to see those people later.

President Riggs: Do you all want to go on, or do you want to give the ladies a chance to powder their noses? Is there a motion on that?

Duly moved and seconded that meeting be adjourned and motion unanimously carried.

President Riggs: The meeting will be adjourned until ten o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION JUNE 24, 1947

President Riggs: The first order of business this morning is an address by Mr. Stern of Los Angeles, and the subject is "Foreign Law Books in American Law Libraries." Mr. Stern.

FOREIGN LAW BOOKS IN AMERICAN LAW LIBRARIES

During last year's meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries at St. Louis, the question was raised: Are books on foreign law a necessary part of law libraries? Charles A. McNabb, of the Chicago Bar Association Library, took the affirmative, and William S. Johnston, of the Chicago Law Institute, took the negative. I assume that Mr. Johnston took the negative merely in order to bring out fully the importance of foreign law books in law libraries; for there can hardly be any doubt that foreign law books are an essential part of our collections; I admit, however, there may be a difference of opinion concerning the size and contents of the collection in a particular library.

It is my intention to analyse the various purposes for which books on foreign law are needed so that every librarian can determine for himself the extent to which he should acquire books on this subject.

Foreign Law Books have an Historical Place in Anglo-American Law Libraries

Before we determine the importance of foreign law books in our present-day libraries, we should remind ourselves of their traditional place in Anglo-American libraries. You are familiar with the Catalogue of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh and that of the Middle Temple Library; these catalogs evidence riches of European books of earlier periods, almost unequalled elsewhere in Anglo-American libraries.

Also, you are familiar with the fact that law libraries of the Colonial period and of the early nineteenth century were largely collections of foreign law books.¹ And it is well known that Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, Story and others, were thoroughly schooled in foreign law;² they were, of course, exponents of a system of American law which was built on justice and equity—a system which was never completed, and the last vestiges of which were abandoned only in recent years in *Erie v. Tompkins*. But long before *Erie v. Tompkins*, foreign law had lost its place in American as a repository of generally applicable rules of law. Yet, foreign law inspired a Livingston and David Dudley Field in their advocacies of codification, and became a source of legal instruction in the hands of teachers and writers like Hoffman and Hammond. Knowledge of civil law which previously was necessary for the justification of "general principles" became gradually a mere means for the training of the student's mind. And when Tucker and Langdell raised their voices for the inductive method, foreign law was relegated into the rarified atmosphere of dissenters like Wigmore and Pound, and of attorneys who worked in the international sphere. Foreign law collections were restricted to libraries which were the workroom of the scholar and the international lawyer. The rest of the profession was served by a trickling of translations which

were unduly selective and at times unreliable. In fact, the trend in legal education and research became one toward Anglo-Americanism which, if it had occurred in other fields of learning, would have been considered extremely narrow.

MODERN LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH UTILIZES FOREIGN LAW

It is interesting to note that this trend toward Anglo-Americanism preceded political isolationism; but this trend could not last forever, lest American law lose its contact with foreign cultures and foreign thinking. Even in law, knowledge and thinking are without boundaries and frontiers, so it is no wonder that narrow conceptions of law had to give way toward more universal points of view. These broader ideas are not based on an inordinate desire to change existing rules which are based on tradition and which fit a given locale at a particular time. Indeed, emotional adversaries of the study of foreign law should bear in mind Professor Rheinstein's warning that "objective research and inquiry as such never implies propaganda either for change or conservatism," and "even the activist may find that the preservation of an existing state of affairs may be socially more useful than the change. . ." But, "science may point out the results which are likely to follow if an existing legal rule or institution is preserved, changed, or abolished."³ One also may note with Professor Yntema⁴

¹On this subject, see W. B. Stern, Book Reviews, 35 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (1942), p. 30, and 34 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (1941), 107.

²See W. B. Stern, The Influence of Foreign Law on American Law, 33 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (1940), p. 194.

³M. Rheinstein, Teaching Comparative Law, 5 University of Chicago Law Review (1938) 615, 618.

⁴H. E. Yntema, Research in Inter-American Law at the University of Michigan, 43 *Michigan Law Rev.* (1944) p. 549, 551.

that "an autonomous culture . . . does not require or even comport with isolation. The glory that was Greece, the splendor of Rome, and the apogees of cultural development in the Italian and Iberian peninsulas, in the Netherlands, England, France, and Germany, wherever from time to time the torch of civilization has most brilliantly burned, did not close the gates on foreign commerce and ideas. On the contrary, the vigorous, assured activity of a golden age dissipates the sense of inferiority that breeds provincialism. It opens the windows of the soul to whatever may be true and beautiful, irrespective of its place of origin. In such places at such times, the social criteria favor the development of the sciences and arts, for these, the essential means and vehicles of human progress, inherently transcend political frontiers."

Foreign Law in Legal Education

Courses or seminars in comparative law have been given at Columbia, Harvard, Northwestern law schools and at the Universities of California, Chicago, and Michigan, and elsewhere. In 1938, the American Association of Law Schools discussed methods and purposes of the comparative teaching of foreign law. And already in 1930, Dean Smith of the School of Law at Columbia University reported:

"When one considers the many similarities in other phases of the culture of the various countries of Western Europe and of the United States, it is difficult to believe that the difference in the systems of law which have been developed are as great as is commonly assumed. On

the contrary, it would seem that the analogous economic and social developments which have occurred in these various countries would present similar problems of law, and therefore would result in similar developments in legal thought and legal institutions. . . In the legal institutions of other countries, the English and American legal scholar has access to the experience common to all civilized peoples. Unless there are insuperable obstacles which block the way, surely the law schools of our universities should not longer remain indifferent to these sources of knowledge."⁵

Dean Smith emphasized the value which is inherent in the study of the legal institutions of other countries, for the purpose of understanding American law and for purposes of a cosmopolitan education. On the other hand, Professor Rheinstein, of the University of Chicago, emphasizes the importance of the study of foreign law for a better understanding of the social function which a particular legal rule or institution exercises in the machinery of organized society. He calls for a sociology of law, based on a "functional comparison" which "will contribute most to the clarification and understanding of the rules and institutions of American law" in subjects as diverse as wills, family relations, torts, contracts, conflict of laws, and military law.⁶

Teaching of comparative law at Columbia and Chicago therefore fulfills two purposes which though distinct, complement each other. Their com-

⁵Columbia University, Report of the Dean of the School of Law for the period ending June 30, 1930 (Bulletin of Information, 31st series no. 18 (1931)) p. 16.

⁶Loc. cit., p. 622.

posite purpose is to find out the various repercussions in law of certain cultural phenomena, with particular regard to techniques and methods of law.

Of late, the recognition of the need of an international democracy and international coöperation, be it on the basis of world government, or in the regional or bilateral sphere, and the emphasis on a forceful representation of American culture abroad, have given new impetus to the study of foreign law. The announcement that New York University would include an Inter-American department in its new law center, has aroused considerable interest.

Foreign Law as an Aid to Research

Comparative law has doubtless gained a firm foothold in legal instruction. Yet its primary importance lies in its contribution to legal research. Studies of Bracton presuppose knowledge of Roman law as practiced by the medieval church, and studies in the law of Quebec or Louisiana presuppose knowledge of French law.

Two work's which have been published in recent years may be considered outstanding examples of the comparative method. I refer to Professor Rabel's studies in conflict of laws⁷ which the author undertook for the American Law Institute, and to Professor Hall's "General Principles of Criminal Law."⁸ The former work is more than a treatise on American conflict of laws; it analyses stated problems of conflicts and examines the ways in which these prob-

lems have variously been solved in different countries. Professor Hall's work may be considered a milestone in the establishment of a system of general principles of criminal law; the author traces these principles from their nebulous origins in ancient law to their present treatment in modern Anglo-American countries and other countries, such as France, Germany, and the Soviet Union. The usefulness of the comparative method for research in practically all subjects of law, including even national aspects of international law, has recently been forcefully demonstrated by Professor Gutteridge.⁹ Moreover, modern systems of philosophy of law are to a large extent the result of the comparative method. Theories of legal evolution or historical theories of law, such as Kohler's and Pollock's studies in a general history of law, classifying theories, such as Holland's and Wigmore's systematologies, modern theories of relative natural law—all these theories and others have the study and comparison of foreign law as their basis.¹⁰

FOREIGN LAW BOOKS ARE USED FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES

Those of us whose work in foreign law is primarily concerned with satisfying the practical needs of governmental authorities, courts, and lawyers, should, nevertheless, be prepared for a new generation of law school graduates who may desire to use the com-

⁷H. C. Gutteridge, *Comparative Law*, Cambridge, At the University Press, 1946.

⁸See N. Sugiyama, *Essai d'une Conception Synthétique du Droit Comparé*, in Lyons, Université, Faculté de droit. *Introduction à l'étude du droit comparé*, 1938, v. 1, p. 50, 52; and H. C. Gutteridge, *The Province of Comparative Law*, in *Interpretations of Modern Legal Philosophies*, New York, 1947, p. 303.

⁷E. Rabel, *The Conflict of Laws*, Ann Arbor, 1945.
v. 1.
⁸Indianapolis, 1947.

parative method for their daily work. The time may come soon when references in briefs to foreign law, for no other purpose than comparison and evaluation, may become as phenomenal as references to social and economic facts were thirty years ago.¹¹ Indeed, in a recent California case, the State tried to prove the applicability of the homicide law to infanticide by citations to Yearbooks and the Roman and Catholic law from which the English law had been derived.¹²

However, there are very practical needs for books on foreign law, for purposes such as the preparation of national legislation and international unification agreements, and last but not least, for the trial and decision of cases which involve problems of foreign law.

The Unification of Law

Lawyers who have been confronted with difficulties arising from differences of national laws, have time and again pressed for international unification of law. They have been joined by internationalists who feel that international peace, international understanding and economic and social coöperation would greatly be aided by agreement on international laws or on uniform laws on an international level. It would lead too far afield to describe the activities of public and private international organizations which have unification as their aim. But reference should be made at least to the international conferences of American states which, since 1899,

have demonstrated a considerable public desire for inter-American unification of law. The development of modern means of communication and the resultant increase in trade and interchange of ideas, have given rise to numerous projects for unification all over the world in the fields of commercial and maritime law, and in the fields of negotiable instruments, copyright, and patents. Sometimes these unification movements have led to the conclusion of international treaties which create one international law in lieu of previously uncoördinated state laws. Of late, the establishment of an international Bill of Rights under United Nations auspices has been pressed and become the subject of exhaustive studies.

Doubtless, many unification projects have failed because of the lack of a mutual understanding for diverse views. As an example, the Inter-American draft code on conflict of laws of 1928 would have revolutionized Anglo-American practices in this field, had it been adopted. Great historical, political, and economic differences of thought may well make unification of law illusory in particular fields, and except where world peace, progress of mankind, and international intercourse are at stake, unification may at times have a paralyzing effect on legal thinking and become an impediment to wholesome national initiative and to the development in the direction of new and higher aims; in short, under such exceptional circumstances, unification might be considered an undesirable restriction of human diversity.

In order to investigate the possibilities of inter-American unification

¹¹Cf. already the reference to foreign legislation in Justice Frankfurter's famous Brief for Appellees in *Children's Hospital v. Adkins*, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, No. 3438 and 3467, p. 280, particularly at pp. 312-316.

¹²See Respondent's Brief in *People v. Chavez*, 4th Crim. No. 379.

(in other words, in order to separate the desirable and urgent from the illusory), the faculty of the University of Michigan Law School has organized an enterprise entitled Research in Inter-American Law. Recently, Professor Rabel advocated the establishment of Institutes for Comparative Law which could be of great service in the painstaking work of preparing uniform international legislation.¹³

Foreign Law is Used for the Preparation of Domestic Legislation

But even in the field of national legislation—federal and state—the study of foreign law has become of increasing importance. The Reports of the Law Revision Commission of the State of New York bear witness to the thoroughness with which the laws of sister states and foreign nations have been examined in the preparation of recommendations to the State legislature.

Government and Business need Foreign Law Books

Indeed, the demands of government on foreign law collections are many. These demands are not only based on activities concerned with the preparation of legislation; they pervade almost the whole field of foreign activities. All of us are familiar with the far-flung activities of our Government abroad, be they the outcrop of the Good Neighbor Policy, or necessitated by the post-war political situation, or based on needs of our national defense and economy. Fortunately, the Government has available the immense resources of our

Law Library of Congress, and a glance at the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress indicates some of the diversified research which has been done by staff members of the Law Library of Congress, or which was facilitated by the resources of that Library. The demand of governmental bodies as well as of private individuals for information on foreign law has assumed such proportions that the late Mr. Vance suggested to Congress the establishment of a foreign law research center at the Library of Congress. Professor Rabel has gone a step further in suggesting the establishment of foreign law institutes on a regional basis.

Foreign Law in Daily Legal Life

In fact, foreign law questions do not arise only in Washington and in New York where, as you know, a number of law firms specialize in the practice of the law of other countries. Our growing international trade has pushed the frontiers of foreign law problems from the nation's borders toward the Continent's center until these frontiers have virtually disappeared. In a recent article on the international trade of St. Louis,¹⁴ for instance, it was estimated that 600 firms of that city are engaged in international trade. It may be well to stop a moment and to investigate the wide range of products exported from and imported into St. Louis. A variety of products such as shoes and seeds, streetcars and boilers are exported from St. Louis to all parts of the world. "Air cargo moving out of St. Louis to foreign countries" the writer con-

¹³E. Rabel, *On Institutes for Comparative Law*, 47 *Columbia Law Rev.* (1947) p. 227.

¹⁴S. Abbott, *St. Louis Typifies Vigor of Our Cities' World Trade Drive*, 27 *Foreign Commerce Weekly* (1947) 9.

tinued, "include such items as surgical instruments, machinery, aircraft and automobile parts, electric-motor parts, dresses and shoes, pharmaceuticals, photographic and motion-picture film, wine, advertising matter, baby chicks, seeds, and cereals. Recently a power Diesel engine was shipped from St. Louis to El Salvador . . . Air cargo arriving in St. Louis from overseas . . . includes such items as rayon hair nets from England and finished silver products from Mexico. Diamonds, both industrial and precious, are also arriving by air. . . ."

Although legal disputes arising from import and export activities are largely settled by compromise or arbitration, careful businessmen use advice on foreign law even before contracts are signed or foreign investments are made; and wisely so, because even a commonly used contractual clause, such as the CIF clause, has a different meaning in various countries.

We in the West which is proud of its heritage of Mexican law and its close relations with our Mexican neighbors, are of course accustomed to the use of foreign law in legal argument. To this assembly here in Santa Fe, the seat of the Government and the Supreme Court of New Mexico, it may be of particular interest to examine an instance of the use of foreign law in this State. In *In re Gabaldon's Estate*,¹⁵ the State's Supreme Court decided that common law marriages are not permissive in New Mexico because the canons of the Council of Trent of 1563 are still in force in the State except as superseded by territorial or State legisla-

tion. And, again, New Mexico's Attorney General justified the validity of marriages by proxy by reference to the canons of the Council of Trent.¹⁶

At the Los Angeles County Law Library, practically every day some questions of foreign law are investigated. Several factors are responsible for the large number of foreign law problems in the Southern California area. First of all, Los Angeles has a cosmopolitan background and a large percentage of foreign born; it is an important port of entry by ship and air, and its exports are worldwide; some of its products—I refer to motion pictures—are made in more than one country or with the talents of several continents; and finally, in Los Angeles many problems are posed by the city's proximity to the Mexican border. Also, some of the questions are based on assignments in the political science classes of local colleges and universities.

The tally of foreign law questions at the Los Angeles County Law Library of April 1st of this year, for instance, indicates inquiries concerning the requirements for a foreign power of attorney in Romania and the present divorce laws of France and Hungary, several inquiries concerning Mexican divorces, and concerning the Spanish and Portuguesse constitution.

Selecting another day at random, we find that on April 23, the plea of insanity in Mexico, and the prosecution in Mexico for a murder committed in the United States were inquired into, as were the right of an American to inherit under Polish and Soviet law. The Turkish law of

¹⁵38 N. M. 392, 34 P. (2d) 672.

¹⁶Report 1943/44 p. 74, no. 4283.

expatriation, Venezuelan oil and gas law, and Mexican divorce laws were investigated the same day, and students inquired on Soviet criminal law and medieval English contracts. On April 24, the Cuban law of anulment of marriage, Mexican divorce law, and the right of an American to inherit in France were under scrutiny. A few days later, Mexican petroleum law, Peruvian price fixing laws, and Latin American negligence laws were the subject of inquiries.

During the same month, the law of chattel mortgages abroad on American airplanes was studied; the rights of shipwrecked sailors of Chinese nationality whose vessel was American and of Panamanian registry, were determined; so were the rights, under Greek law, of sick sailors stranded in a western port. Palestinian criminal law, Italian family law, Rhodesian community property law, and numerous international conventions were the target of other questions.

Inquiries in other months show a similar variety of foreign law problems. One day this month, for instance, questions concerned the inheritance law and principles of conflicts of laws in Venezuela, the law of succession of Cuba and American-Cuban consular treaties, Swiss neutrality legislation affecting Americans, claims to German estates under Military Government rule, the German and French pure food and drugs laws, Mexican family laws, and the enforcement of contracts in Mexico. The next following day, inquiries concerned the inheritance law of Turkey, Mexican marriage law, the Norwegian sterilization law, German community property law, the prose-

cution of rights in Ethiopia, the execution of foreign judgments in Cuba, and the law of contracts of Mexico.

Research in foreign law has been greatly enhanced by the refusal of most states to adopt the uniform law under which a court would be permitted to take judicial notice of foreign laws. So, as a rule, foreign law must be proved as if it were a fact although state courts are not in agreement whether it is a matter to be decided by the judge or the jury. As a matter of fact, there has been considerable agitation for the repeal of the uniform law in New York which is one of the few states that had adopted the law.

A whole series of foreign law inquiries has been touched off by legislation which makes succession by foreigners to property within the state dependent on reciprocal rights of Americans in the particular foreign country.

Finally, the growing tendency to provide judicial or administrative hearings in immigration and deportation matters has led to an increasing awareness of the foreign law problems involved.

Are American Foreign Law Collections Adequate?

Fortunately, there are a number of law libraries in the country which have adequate foreign law collections. I need only mention those of Harvard Law School, the Library of Congress, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Columbia University, the New York Public Library, and the University of Michigan. The Los Angeles County Law Library

tries to fill this need in its area of activities.

Selective collections on foreign law are, of course, available at many institutions. But if we are frank, we should recognize that unless selections are made intelligently, the meaning of the word "selective" may approach that of the word "fragmentary." The planning of foreign law collections should take into account particular local needs as well as the proximity of adequate collections in other libraries, and budgetary restrictions. Foreign law collections are a considerable long term investment, and in the brief history of American law libraries we have witnessed the discontinuance and even liquidation of some foreign law collections at regrettable losses to the original investment. However, I feel that as a very basic minimum, the average law library should have all major works on foreign law which have been published in English and which are frequently available at low expense, and a basic collection of foreign standard works and bi-lingual legal dictionaries. There is also a large number of articles on foreign law in our legal periodicals. Not counting articles on the law of the British Empire, approximately one hundred articles on foreign law subjects are published in Anglo-American legal periodicals annually;¹⁷ to this figure, a large number of articles on legal developments published

in non-legal serial publications should be added. Periodical literature in the foreign law field is of great importance for its inherent informative and bibliographic value; but under our rules of procedure for the proof of foreign law, descriptive articles cannot take the place of foreign law books, and as a rule are only a secondary source of research.

I therefore can conclude only with emphasizing the importance of foreign law collections in our libraries.

SELECTED MODERN REFERENCE BOOKS ON FOREIGN LAW IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(Excluding books dealing with the law of particular foreign countries only).

GENERAL

The Lawyers Directory. Annual. (Contains digests of the laws of selected foreign countries).

Martindale-Hubbell. Law Directory. Annual edition. (Vol. 2 contains digests of the laws of selected foreign countries).

COMMERCIAL LAW, IN GENERAL

Henius, F. Dictionary of Foreign Trade. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1946.

Toulmin, H. A. International Contracts and the Anti-Trust Laws. Cincinnati, Anderson Co., 1947.

Weiser, F. Trusts on the Continent of Europe. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1936.

Bulletin of the National Foreign Trade Council (available to members only).

Foreign Commerce Weekly (Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce).

International Reference Service (Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce).

World Trade Law Journal, New York, Commerce Clearing House.

COMMERCIAL LAW, LATIN-AMERICAN

Crawford, H. P. Numerous monographs, published as General Legal Bulletins of

¹⁷In the last two issues of the Index to Legal Periodicals, the following number of articles are listed: Roman, civil, and ecclesiastical law, 13; Law of Chile, 1; China, 2; Egypt, 1; Ethiopia, 2; France, 6; Germany, 19; Greece, 3; Eire, 5; Italy, 2; Japan, 1; Latin America, 5; Manchuria, 1; Mexico, 2; Netherlands, 2; Panama, 1; Philippines, 1; Russia, 6; Sweden, 1; Trieste, 1. The FOREIGN TRADE LAW JOURNAL is not indexed in these issues. The editors of the Wisconsin Law Review have recently started the publication of a series entitled "Trends in Foreign Law."

the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Esquivel Obregon, T. Latin-American Commercial Law. New York, Banks Law Publ. Co., 1921.

Inter-American Development Commission, A Statement of the Laws of Latin American Republics in matters affecting business. (Monographs, by countries).

Ireland, G. Latin American Commercial Law In United States Cases, Washington, D. C., 1945.

U. S. Tariff Commission. Reports on economic controls and commercial policies in Latin American Republics. (Pamphlets)

U. S. Tariff Commission. Reports on mining and manufacturing industries in Latin American Republics. (Pamphlets)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

International Labor Office. Constitutional Provisions concerning Social and Economic Policy. Montreal, 1944.

Spencer, R. C. and P. C. Topical Index to National Constitutions. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1942. (Contains also a bibliography of collections of foreign constitutions).

COPYRIGHT

Koepfle, L. G. Copyright Protection throughout the World. Washington, D. C., 1936-37. (Industrial Property Bulletin, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce).

Ladas, S. P. International Protection of Literary and Artistic Property. New York, Macmillan, 1938. (Vol. 2 contains summaries of foreign laws).

COPYRIGHT, LATIN AMERICAN

Pan American Union. Copyright Protection in the Americas. Washington, D. C., 1943.

FAMILY LAW, EUROPEAN

Cohn, H. The Foreign Laws of Marriage and Divorce. Tel-Aviv, Palestine Pub. Co., 1937. (Only vol. 1, dealing with European laws, has been published).

FAMILY LAW, LATIN AMERICAN

Ireland, G., and Galindez, J. de. Divorce in the Americas. Buffalo, Dennis & Co., 1947.

LABOR LAW, IN GENERAL

International Labor Office. The International Labour Code, 1939. Montreal, 1941. (Indicates countries which have adopted I. L. O. draft conventions).

International Labor Office. Legislative Series.

International Labor Office. Seamen's Articles of Agreement. Geneva, 1926.

LABOR LAW, LATIN AMERICAN

Labor Conditions in Latin America (reprints, in serial form, from the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor).

MINING LAW

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Mining laws of Foreign Countries, Information Circulars, 1929-1934.

NATIONALITY LAW

Flourney, R. W., and Hudson, M. O. A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries. New York, Oxford University Press, 1929.

PATENT AND TRADE MARK LAW, IN GENERAL

Brown, J. L. Industrial Property Protection throughout the World. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936. (Trade Promotion Series, no. 165).

Ladas, S. P. The International Protection of Industrial Property. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930.

Severance, B. Manual of Foreign Patents. Washington, D. C., Patent Office Society, 1935.

White, W. W., and Ravenscroft, B. G. Trade marks throughout the World. New York, Trade Activities, 1944.

Patent and Trade Mark Review. (Contains foreign laws).

PATENT AND TRADE MARK LAW, LATIN AMERICAN

Ladas, S. P. The International Protection of Trade Marks by the American Re-

publics. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1929.

MODERN BILINGUAL LEGAL DICTIONARIES AND GRAMMARS

LANGUAGE
Dictionary

AFRIKAANS (ROMAN DUTCH)

Bell, W. H. S. South African Legal Dictionary. Grahamstown, 1910. 608 p.
 **Steyn, I. van Zijl, and Beyers, A.* B. Engels-Afrikaanse Regswoordeboek. Kaapstad and Bloemfontein, 1933. 244 p.

FRENCH

Anspach, L. E. F., and Coutanche, A. M. Dictionary of Anglo-Belgian Law. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1920. 181 p.
Fehner, P., and Herrmann, A. Nouveau Dictionnaire Juridique et Administratif. 2. ed. Paris and Strasbourg, 1938. (French-German and German-French). 1162 p.
Huguenin, R., et al. Dictionnaire Juridique. Zurich, 1939. In process of publication. (French-German and German-French).
Langstaff, A. M. French-English, English-French Law Dictionary. Montreal, Wilson and Lafleur, 1937. 141 p.
 **Olver, G.* A French-English Dictionary of Legal and Commercial Terms. London, Stevens & Sons, 1925. 170 p.

GERMAN

Beseler, D. von. An English-German and German-English Dictionary of Law and Business Terminology. Berlin and Leipzig, 1929. 223 p.
Borchard, E. M. Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912. (Glossary, p. 189-211).
International Military Tribunal. Glossary of Legal Terms, English-German. Washington, 1946. 65 p.
Kniepkamp, H. P. English-German Dictionary of Legal and Related Terms and Phrases. New York, 1941. 58 p.
Wertheim, K. Wörterbuch des Englischen Rechts. Berlin, 1899. 575 p.
 See also above under *Fehner, Huguenin* and below under *Lanzara*.

ITALIAN

Lanzara, A. Dizionario Giuridico Tedesco-Italiano. Roma, 1900. 738 p.

LATIN

Kalb, W. Wegweiser in die römische Rechtssprache. Leipzig, 1912. 152 p.
 *Latin for Lawyers. 2. ed. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1937. (Vocabulary, p. 261-300).

SPANISH

Bean, M. E. Handbook of Spanish-English and English-Spanish Legal Words and Phrases. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1933. 257 p. (Contains also forms).
Palmer, T. W. Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915. (Glossary, p. 143-163).
 **Tejada y Sainz, J. de Dios.* Spanish and English Legal and Commercial Dictionary. 2. ed. Santa Maria del Rosario, Cuba, 1945. 124 and 158 p.

MULTI-LINGUAL LEGAL DICTIONARIES

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, Amsterdam. Dictionary of Fiscal Law. To be published as a feature of the Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation, vol. 1 (1946) and following.

President Riggs: I suppose that I warned you all against taking time so much that you haven't had much discussion, but I want to tell you that you have been so industrious and we have gotten on so well with our program, that we have plenty of time for discussion. So, if anybody wants to discuss this matter, I shall be glad to afford them the privilege.

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: Mr. President, Brother Stern told me last night, but I have forgotten, how many books on Foreign Law, either in a foreign language or translated into English, you have at present, at this time, in your library.

Mr. Stern: We haven't made a count, and contrary to the opinion about the Chamber of Commerce, we are particularly proud of our number of books. We'd estimate that we have between 40,000 and 50,000 books on foreign law. That is, books and pamphlets.

Mr. Johnston: And those books which are bound cost you \$3.00 or \$4.00 a piece? Or more?

Mr. Stern: That is very difficult to generalize, Mr. Johnston. We get quite a number of them free, and there are certain countries where there is a great discrepancy in the value of currency, so some, we'll say, are a nickle or a dime, and some are as high as \$20.00 or \$30.00.

Mr. Johnston: Those are bound volumes?

Mr. Stern: Yes. Some are very much more prolific than others. As a matter of fact, there are more law books published in the Argentine and Brazil than there are in the United States.

Mr. Hill: I want to know the name of the organization.

Mr. Stern: The Los Angeles County Law Library.

Mr. Dabagh: If you do not have a foreign law collection, you find that the want is not expressed until the want is satisfied, and then it begins to build up. Say, in Los Angeles, when the collection was small, there would be a few questions every week, and that poses more interest in the collection. If one lawyer asks questions, and you have nothing, in due time you will build up the collection and give real service.

Mr. Johnston: Would you say there are as many as a thousand new

volumes of the kind we have been discussing, added every year?

Mr. Stern: More than that during a period of expansion. Of course, we are now in a period of expansion. However, we should figure everything. But, during a period of expansion you should figure about the number on an average in an expansion year, which might go as far as five a day. We have on our list one publication, only by way of encouragement of foreign trade—that is the *LAW JOURNAL* published by Commerce Clearing House. It is a very good periodical, and if the Clearing House should decide to continue it, all libraries should make an effort to subscribe to it.

Mr. Riggs: Miles, do you want to have anything to say on this subject?

Mr. Price: As to the utility of a foreign law collection in a center of foreign trade, I may say that while the collection at Columbia is not used to the same extent by lawyers that the Anglo-American law is, it is used constantly, not only by our own faculty who are doing research work connected with the courses of the University or with some outside outfits which have picked them to do a research job in foreign law, but by our alumni down town. We, like most law libraries, are pretty strict with material we circulate outside the library, so it may seem surprising that we often make an exception of foreign law books. However, when one of our alumni says he can not find what he needs in a down town law library, we may let him check out a code or commentary from our foreign law collection, so as to give him an opportunity to show his boss

what a good lawyer he is. We even do that for lawyers with no Columbia connection, if they have tried and failed to find the needed publication elsewhere in New York.

At Columbia, I suppose we spend about \$12,000 a year on foreign law, in addition to substantial gifts and exchanges through our General Library and through the Columbia Law Review. Of course, as Mr. Bill Stern has stated, we cannot cover the ground thoroughly, but have to make up our minds what fundamental and secondary material we shall acquire from each foreign country. You have to have a policy and stick to it. You must decide for each country whether you are going to get everything — laws, codes, commentaries, reports, periodicals, etc.—nationally and for the provinces; for which ones the provinces are to be omitted, etc. You need a long-range buying policy, because it is usually impossible to pick up back issues of this material with the facility with which it can be done in the United States for our own publications.

I think there is no room for argument any more that foreign law is in demand in a trade center, but it may be inaccessible to the private lawyer lacking access to a good Bar or law school library. We, of course, have practicing lawyers among our alumni, qualified scholars, who need foreign law, and we try to have it for them. We make every effort in our purchase of foreign law to get expert opinions in each country as we order. This routine is the result of the experience of our Professor Powell at Columbia, who while in England some years ago went into

the library of the Inns of Court and failed to find the standard New York books which he asked for. The law librarian had purchased the New York books out of a catalog, without the advice of qualified experts, and while he had many New York books, he did not have the ones a New York lawyer would customarily use. We have tried to avoid that by asking the opinions of experts, whether lawyers, teachers, or Bar associations in the various foreign countries, and we strongly advise others to do just that. We may think that a given book is 100% correct to purchase, but may be entirely wrong; the lawyer on the spot knows.

President Riggs: Any further discussion? Mr. Dabagh.

Mr. Dabagh: I wonder if some of those figures quoted frighten some of our members who are starting a collection. I think Mr. Stern brings out that by doing a little selecting, you can start in a modest way, and then build up as you feel the need in your particular library. It isn't necessary to go in for it in a big way, such as Columbia has gone into it, and the other larger libraries.

President Riggs: I'd like to ask Mr. Hill if he'll give his opinion,—he has one of the biggest libraries in the country and he ought to know.

Mr. Hill: Well, I don't think you need to spend that amount of money if you have had the right advice from the foreign law experts. But you find sometimes that you have to get it from two or three, to check up on the others. Even consulting some of the men at Columbia, you have to put a brace on them. Most of those men, of course, are from these countries

that we consult and are very anxious to increase your collection for their own personal use. Therefore, we have to be a little chary in dealing with them. But one question, in developing these libraries—the purchases have to be spread out. The problems are different, too, in Dallas, Texas, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Therefore, there is a necessity for more foreign law in the state of Texas—for more Latin-American law. However, I think the librarians, instead of the members of the bar, would have to be the pioneers in developing these libraries.

Mr. Price: They are exhibiting more and more interest in foreign law. For example, Columbia recently inaugurated a whole series of so-called institutes, but the trouble was, they were all outside of the United States, so naturally we don't cover all the world with those institutes. Now, we have organized various other histories of the law, and we coöperate with all the lawyers if we can.

Mr. Hill: Mr. Price has more contact with foreign law than many of us. The bar, perhaps prodded by its clients, is just about beginning to give the study of comparative law the attention it deserves. In the early days of the Republic, a lawyer was looked up to as a leader and authority, not only in private legal matters, but in public and international issues. Though, at that time, lawyers' interest in public and international affairs was more wide-spread than it is today, the area of operation was comparatively small, but today we are facing one world, and the bar as a whole has lost some of its prestige because it has failed

to keep abreast of international developments.

Herein is a job that law librarians can do; provide the basic materials of the world's legal systems, yes, including laws and documents of Communistic Russia and her satellite states.

Some of us who have worked with students of comparative law know how grateful they are because of our foreign law collections and how indispensable it is to their work. I must admit that Columbia is doing a fine job. I think that some of the other law centers throughout the country have recently been making considerable progress in the field of comparative foreign law, but greater development and enlargement of our international and foreign law collections must primarily be brought about by librarians.

Miss Hargraves: As a library that has a fairly modest amount to spend on foreign law—but we have to have some—it's particularly difficult for us because we don't have the contacts in the foreign countries. Is there any way the librarians that have these large collections could give us some selective lists on the better foreign books to buy?

Mr. Stern: Well, these mimeographed sheets here could serve some of these purposes. We have furnished some lists to some libraries, the Latin-American codes, the penal codes, and keep the libraries informed about new developments; but we are very glad to do our share in this, and any inquiries you might have, we would be very glad to answer.

Mr. Hill: This just bears out your

request yesterday to continue your committee on Latin-American law.

Mr. Price: I heartily agree.

Mr. Riggs: It is to be continued.

Mr. Hill: As a comparative study, it will come on continental law just as well, and such committee will be very beneficial to the large libraries as well as the others.

Mr. Stern: This committee should have, really, quite a number of duties. In this respect, we haven't done anything in the law library field about inter-American coöperation, international coöperation, with the exception of Sidney Hill who is president of the National Book Center. The state department sends out lots of American books, the Library of Congress sends lists to foreign countries, but we realize the book collections of the State Department do not include one law book, and that the Library of Congress lists give very few. There's a tremendous interest in foreign countries in American law. The distribution of law books is perhaps of greater importance than books on other subjects, because the whole culture of a nation is reflected in its law. We can't have international understanding until we know the foreigner and he knows us. We cannot expect to change foreign countries, to tell them that we, here in America, are right, but we have to recognize their presence, and we have to be familiar with them. I mentioned the attempt undertaken by eminent scholars to unify the conflict of laws, which resulted in such a failure due to the fact that the Latin-Americans did not know our law and we did not know how to approach them and answer them. I think the Committee really

should be at least the explorers and become active and find out ways in which the committee could become active, if only for the purpose of helping ourselves. Every library, and particularly the national Association of Law Libraries, is a part of the whole United States, and I believe this association, just as any other association, should take its part in assisting the Government in its present purposes of fostering international understanding.

Mr. Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Stern, heartily, for the fine paper presented here this morning, and also the others who have taken part in the discussion. I, myself, feel it's a very important subject, and I was very glad to have the committee continued. Mr. Poldervaart will now say a word to you about our plans.

Mr. Poldervaart: As was explained earlier, the buses for the afternoon trip will leave from La Fonda at 12:30, so we want to adjourn a little earlier than we had planned, and a half hour earlier than the schedule on the program, in order to make up for the change in routing that is required, because the road which we had hoped to take is closed. I also want to say that Mr. Brandt wanted to reassure all of the representatives of the law book companies that they are cordially invited to take this trip. I might say something about the officers' luncheon which is scheduled for tomorrow at noon at the Original Mexican cafe, which is across the Rio de Santa Fe here. We want all of the present officers for 1946-1947, including the members of the executive committee, Laurie Riggs, Helen Helmle, Miles Price, myself and the

newly elected officers, including Carroll Moreland, Mrs. Gallagher and Harold Bowen, and I think it would be well if Rebecca Wilson would attend also to represent and take back any discussion which we may have to President-elect Coffey. And the President probably should ask the presidents of the local chapters of the association who are present, or if there is some other officer or representative of those local associations, if they should be present now. I am wondering how many we have so that we can advise the cafe as to how many places to set up for us. Will you find out, Mr. President, the names of the local chapter people?

Mr. Riggs: Yes. Mr. Roalfe, I know, is the president of the local chapter in Chicago, and Mrs. Prince, are you the president in Washington?

Mrs. Prince: Yes, sir.

President Riggs: Well, you are invited. Now, the only other one would be North Carolina, and I don't think they have a representative here. That would be only two.

Mr. Stebbins: Mr. President, the Boston Law Librarians have had several meetings this year. We haven't had any formal organization, and the chairman of the committee there is Miss Beeson. I don't know whether she could be included or not.

President Riggs: We'll be very glad to have her. You have no chapter there though?

Mr. Stebbins: No, there's no formal organization at all, and I don't know whether you'd want to include her.

President Riggs: We'd like to have her, with the idea that she'll organize a chapter. We'll be very glad to have her. There is one more thing this

morning, and that's a discussion by two librarians, one of them went from a bar to a college library, and the other took the opposite course. So, we're going to have those two gentlemen tell us their reactions to their recent movements. Mr. Drummond.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BAR AND LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FORREST DRUMMOND AND CARROL
C. MORELAND

Since, during the past year, Mr. Moreland had gone from a bar library to a law school library and I had gone from a law school library to a bar library we were asked to give our impressions of the differences existing between the two types of libraries. We were both connected with the same bar library, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and with law school libraries of approximately the same size, those of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago, so that our experiences are rather limited. We therefore hoped to rely on discussion by other members from bar and school libraries to help bring out points which we miss on or treat sketchily. As a matter of fact, we believe that this should be a round table of all the members present rather than just a discussion by the two of us.

This subject was presented to us as one filled with controversial issues. It has even been suggested in the past that bar libraries and law school librarians did not speak the same language. I have not found this to be the case, but rather that basically they are very much alike. Perhaps

some of you will disagree with this conclusion.

Certain differences, of course, exist and we will present for discussion the following: 1. Purpose for which the library exists in relation to character of collection and current book selection, 2. Technical processes and composition of staff, 3. Character of service given, and 4. Status of the Librarian. I will present the first two points and Mr. Moreland the last two.

1. Purpose for which the library exists in relation to the character of the collection and current book selection.

It is obvious that the bar library serves the practitioner and the law school library serves the student and the teacher but basically every law library serves the legal profession.

The bar library contains most of the materials found in a school library and in addition concentrates on local practice books, extra copies of local reports and statutes and the appeal papers of the courts in which its members practice. Not having other libraries of a university to supplement its collection, the bar library must contain more material in fields outside of law. That members of the bar recognize the importance of these "non-law" materials is demonstrated by the fact that several funds have been established by members of the Association of the Bar for the purchase of works in fields of political science, economics and other social sciences.

The school library while not faced with the problem of concentrating in the local practice field or of duplicating much of the material found in other university libraries must contain many

copies of materials needed by the students in preparation for classroom activity or group research. The much cited law reviews, hornbooks, American Law Institute Restatements and many textbook and other required readings are examples of such materials. The school librarian is often hard pressed to satisfy the demand of fifty, a hundred or even two or three hundred students for the same book and at the same time he must keep his collection from being worn out by excessive use.

With regard to current book selection it may be said that, while the character of the collection governs to a large extent the selection of new books, the librarian cannot be limited by this. It is in this field that the school librarian is in a more advantageous position than the bar librarian for he usually has a free hand while the bar librarian in most cases must secure the approval of a committee to purchase other than continuations. A great deal of time is consumed in preparing lists of books for a committee and in some instances books are out of print before the order is placed. There is something to be said in favor of the committee method, however. I have found that one analyses more thoroughly the circulars and book reviews when he must present it to a committee of lawyers who do not want to spend money on second rate books, than when he alone does the selecting. I might add that during the past year we have not had many books turned down by our committee.

2. Technical processes and composition of staff.

It is probably true that law school

libraries are more likely to be up to date in technical processes than are bar libraries and more often will have a higher percentage of professionally trained persons on their staffs.

This statement does not hold true at the Association of the Bar. In conjunction with our current recataloging project we have installed a visible file for recording our continuations and are now using Library of Congress printed catalog cards and subject headings modified to serve our purposes. The order department employs techniques which compare favorably with those used in large law school libraries. The key members of our staff have either library school or law degrees or experience which is equivalent. From my own experience I would say that our techniques and staff are not too different from those of the larger law school libraries.

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Drummond. Mr. Moreland, what do you have to say on this matter?

Mr. Moreland: I haven't anything to add to it. I think that is the fact. We were both limited, I remember, to only one year in the university. But there were a number of suggestions that I made that were turned down by the faculty which should have been accepted. I'd buy the books and then let them have them. I sent down the list after we got them.

President Riggs: Bill, do you have anything to add—I think you were associated with a law school library at one time.

Mr. Stern: I would think that there are bar libraries where there are librarians who do not need to consult with the committee. There are law

school libraries where the committee should be consulted. Personally, I believe that the more the law librarian's profession will be developed, the more the position of the librarian will be recognized, and that the boards, the faculties, will set the policies in consultation with the librarians, but otherwise the librarian will be recognized, that it is his job and that he is responsible for the individual book selection.

President Riggs: Mr. Roalfe, do you have anything to add? You're one that has an interest in this.

Mr. Roalfe: Well, I, of course, suggested that somebody else discuss the matter, so that I wouldn't have to get into it. But, I might state that my main reason for being interested in the discussion of the subject was that during my experience as a member of this association, I have actually sat in with small groups on several occasions when the burden of opinion seemed to be that there was a wide abyss between the library which serves the law school and that dealing with the profession, and I usually found that there was a wide divergence of opinion. Now, what interests me about Carroll Moreland's and Forrest Drummond's discussion is that, even in these brief moments, it seems to me that what is coming out is that the variations are on another basis altogether, and that there really aren't essentially fundamental differences between the two types of libraries. I have forgotten who, I think it was Bill, pointed out what I think was profoundly true, and that is, that whatever gap did exist is now bridged. The thing that strikes me, particularly with reference to the

Chicago Bar Association library, is that it is apparent that the policy of that library now is very much nearer the policy of our library at Northwestern than would have been the case 15 years ago.

Mr. Drummond: There is one brief thing about technical processes that is apparent. In each case where I make a statement now, it is to be borne in mind that I have not canvassed all the bar and law school libraries in the country, but no doubt what I say about bar libraries could also be said about some law school libraries. I think it is probably true that law school libraries are more likely to be up to date in technical processes than are the bar libraries, and more often will have a higher percentage of professionally trained persons as its staff. I probably will get some very violent reaction from that statement. On the other hand, I will go on to say that this statement doesn't hold true of the Association of the Bar. I think their order department, so far as technique is concerned, is very superior to that used in law school libraries. And, with regard to the staff, I think that the few members of our association have either library schooling or a law degree, or experience which is nearly equivalent. From my own experience, at Chicago, and in other libraries in that district, I would say that our technique was naturally different from that of the larger law school libraries. Now, I have no doubt that some of you would probably disagree pretty much with that.

Mr. Moreland: Well, I think you are right. I think that the university does tend to be a little more alert to

changes because the law school is part of the university, and you get contact with other librarians who are interested in your particular school, which is not true in a bar association—it has no real contact that would lead it to make any changes. The director of the library at Pennsylvania used to tell me that he thought it would be well if we made a change, but he had an interest in what we were doing. I think we are much more likely to get ideas from that kind of a committee.

Mr. Drummond: Well, there's nothing much in that, in itself, to react violently about.

Mr. Moreland: Now, I am afraid that I am going to talk about two points that are a little different. One of them is the service. Now, with the president of the bar association, the service is certainly very good. He rings a button and the page comes and gets something for him, then the president reads the book. In the University of Pennsylvania law school, we give practically no service. We tell the boys where the books are and to go get them—we think they may find some other books that they will look at also—you know how those things are. But there was a time when we "hand-fed" them—we used to have four pages working all day long for the boys—they didn't even have to push a button. We don't do that any more.

And, I think we have a slightly different class of people coming in. First, we have the students, and second we have a good many people coming from other parts of the university, and also those people from Whartons School of Finance, and we got a bevy

of beautiful girls from Bryn Mawr not long ago on international law. They didn't have what they wanted and they came down to Pennsylvania Law Library. Now, also, last week, we had the anathema of all librarians, public and law librarians, and that was somebody who was in a contest. He spent two weeks trying to see how many words he could make out of *Planters Peanuts*. Now, I am sure we couldn't allow things of that type to go on, but I think that is public relations, so far as we are concerned.

And, I think also that as far as I can see, dealing with the people we have in our library is much easier than dealing with lawyers. Lawyers, like a good many people who have used public libraries, are very cagey. They don't want to tell you what their problem is. They very seldom tell you what their problem is, and then ask you to give them help, and you will find them going along behind and glancing at the other side of the page. As for the students, in the first place, they don't know anything. You have to tell them everything to begin with, and they are very good at telling you what their problem is. There's no reason why they should hold back. I think, also, the librarians in law schools do a little more work for their patrons than you would in the bar library. I occasionally prepare bibliographies of reading material for some of the members of the faculty who are going to make speeches, and I have even been so bold as to suggest the topic of the speeches. You don't often get that in bar libraries, but I would say, aside from those obvious things, that the service is the same and you've got to do the best you can.

There is one place in which I think that the law school librarians are in a better situation, and that is with respect to the status. I am speaking now personally. As a law librarian, I am also a member of the faculty, and that gives me a decided advantage when it comes to dealing with the students. Now, even if that weren't the case, the law librarian in the law school library has a ready made circle of people who are interested in what he is doing—I am not talking now about the faculty, as much as I am the fact that you move into an institution that has 75 or 100 librarians. They are interested in somebody new who is coming in, and they are very glad to tell you all about their library. I found that I was greeted with a great deal of courtesy by all of the people at the university. Now, that isn't always true of a bar library. In the university you are only one in an institution, and in most places, in the bar library, you are the only one like you in the state. You have to prove yourself to the people who use the library, or who control it, much more than if you go into an institution which already has a group that is interested in you. I know that certainly was true in Michigan. You may recall that I had a mustache, and you see now that I have taken it off, but I did that because the Attorney General used to refer to me as "the boy". It took time to develop that kind of feeling.

One other thing that some of us do, and that is teach. I teach legal bibliography, or make an attempt to, and I think the less you teach, the better off you are. But, I think there is practically no difference between

the two. We speak the same language with a little variation, and those variations are the ones that would be obvious if you stop to think of it.

President Riggs: Are there any other views on that question?

Miss Newton: I don't agree with Mr. Moreland, about the members of the bar not telling about the cases. I find that they come and tell me all about their cases, and then the other side comes and tells me too, and that puts me on the spot.

Mr. George Johnston: That shows they really trust us.

Miss Newton: Of course, as far as giving me the details is concerned, as to what they are afraid of, I get it all from both sides.

Mr. Hill: I think that might be more true in reference libraries. In fact, I find that the most troublesome part of the question, because it is usually something you haven't worked up before, and if you try to direct the lawyers, it is usually a superficial job.

President Riggs: Any other discussion?

Miss Cushing: Well, when you get both sides—our trouble is that we have enough to do and we can't stop to listen to their tale. But at least that gives us an alibi, because—that's one of our great problems—not having a larger staff—so that most of the lawyers can't sit down and tell you all about it even if they want to. And, speaking of teaching, even when they don't come from college, we also do some teaching in bibliographies.

Mr. Poldervaart: Speaking of bibliographies, we have a little course here on legal bibliography every year, and I think the reason for it was

perhaps twofold. I think it helps the staff because in teaching, you are going to learn some things, and refresh your recollection of other details that may have become a little hazy. That's one thing, and I do know that the attorneys appreciate the opportunity of reviewing these bibliographies. The last time I gave this course, every Assistant Attorney General of New Mexico took the course, and I think that they all found it very helpful.

President Riggs: We are very much obliged to these gentlemen for giving their views. I listened to them carefully, and as far as I can make out, the only difference is that college librarians learn at the college how to fool the lawyers when they become law librarians. I appointed a special committee dealing with the question of exchanges. I will ask that committee to report tomorrow, by noon, please. We'll now adjourn to go on the afternoon trip. Mr. Dabagh.

Mr. Dabagh: Mr. Riggs, I'd like to discuss the matter of new buildings and new features, so if those of us who are interested in new quarters, will meet with me, I have some interesting information to give them.

Mr. Riggs: Mr. Dabagh, I hope and think you'll have time for that discussion. We are now adjourned.

Wednesday Morning Session June 25, 1947

President Riggs: The meeting will come to order—it is now 10:15 and we are running a little late. Mr. Poldervaart wants to make an announcement.

Mr. Poldervaart: In order to make the tour through the museum this

afternoon, we have been asked to report at about 4:00 o'clock over at the Art Museum, which is the building on Palace Avenue, just west of the old Palace of the Governors. As we go through this, and then through the old palace, they will explain the exhibits and so on, and then we'll go out to the reception in the patio in back of the old palace. So, though the reception itself isn't until 4:30, we want to meet there at four in order to have the guide service to explain everything to us, which means we will want to wind up a little bit early this afternoon, to be able to do that. We have the officers' luncheon this noon, and of course, you have found out by this time that it is just across the Santa Fe creek over here on the other side of the street, at the Original Mexican Cafe. That's all I have.

President Riggs: Thank you. The next order of business is a speech, a reading of a paper, by Miss Elizabeth Finley, and the subject is "Law Office Libraries." Miss Finley.

LAW OFFICE LIBRARIES

ELIZABETH FINLEY

LAW LIBRARIAN

COVINGTON, BURLING, RUBLEE,

ACHESON & SCHORB

WASHINGTON, D. C.

It has been a long time—thirteen years in fact—since we have had a discussion of law office libraries. Mrs. Mill's excellent paper¹ may have grown faint in some minds, and lest we forget that law libraries are not restricted to the law schools, courts and bar associations, our President

thought it might interest you to hear again about the libraries in law firms.

Although all law firms have something in the way of a library, it is only the larger firms that have a librarian, and therefore, we like to think, the only ones which have a functioning library. A "large" law firm is one which has between forty and a hundred lawyers on the staff, and it is of such firms that I am speaking.

It might be well to give you a brief picture of the set up of a large law firm. A large firm usually occupies several floors of an office building, divided into individual offices. There probably will be fifteen or twenty partners, and thirty or more associates. The work is departmentalized—that is there will be a tax department, an estate department, a litigation department, a labor department, and so on, each department being under the guidance of one or more partners. Except for the tax department, which is highly specialized, the departments overlap somewhat but the rough outline is there. The office operates rather like a medical clinic made up of specialists, work being assigned, so far as practicable, to lawyers who are experienced in the particular field.

Most of the large firms of the country have grown from small partnerships, and have histories that would make fascinating reading, even to the non-legal person. You may have read the recent series of articles in *The New Yorker* about the great shyster criminal law firm of Howe and Hummel which flourished in the eighties and nineties.² But you might

¹Lotus M. Mills, *Law Librarianship in Private Offices*, 26 L. Lib. J. 125 (1933).

²Profiles, William F. Howe and Abraham H. Hummel, *The New Yorker*, Nov. 23, 1946, p. 36; Nov. 30,

be surprised to find that the story of the eminent law firms is equally interesting, if less lurid. The stories of history-making cases read like romantic thrillers, and the personalities of the distinguished lawyers are absorbing biographies. All of the old firms have their legends, which are recalled piecemeal by the older partners as the occasion presents itself. All too seldom are they committed to print. One of the great New York firms has recently published such a history.³ It is to be hoped that more will follow suit.

The library of a law firm is nearly always a one-man library. There may be one or two clerical assistants or messengers, but there is usually only one professional librarian. The library, of course, serves the entire office—lawyers, secretaries, clerks and other personnel. It also serves clients, in person or by telephone or mail, and frequently serves neighboring lawyers who do not have extensive libraries of their own. In number of volumes the libraries vary from five to twenty-five thousand, depending on the size and age of the firm. A fairly typical library contains about twelve thousand volumes.

Due to space limitations, the library must be kept fairly small. Office space is expensive, and the merit of every book must be weighed carefully before it is allowed to occupy precious space. Although compact, most office libraries are attractive in appearance. They have grown with the office and are usually a succession of rooms opening into each other lined with

shelves. Frequently the halls leading to the library will also be lined with shelves. The floors are carpeted, the chairs are comfortable, and the atmosphere is one of informality.

In such a library you will find the usual digests, reports, statutes, encyclopedias and texts, as well as special reports and treatises applicable to the jurisdiction in which the office is located. Depending on the type of business the firm handles, there may also be special collections in various fields of law—domestic or international. There also will be a fairly wide coverage of all governmental departments and agencies. Loose leaf services have an important place in a law office library, since we must always be up to date—if not ahead of the date. Some of the services are duplicated several times. For instance, although the library has a tax service, there will be several others in the tax department.

A most important feature of the library—and one which can hardly exist without a librarian—is its pamphlet files. Reports of government agencies, the Congress, and public organizations provided a type of information that is unobtainable in ordinary published law books. The collection and maintenance of this material is entirely up to the ingenuity of the librarian.

To most law firms, current legislation is of great importance. Clients seem to expect their counsel to know what has happened practically before it happens. The librarian is responsible for knowing what is pending in Congress and the status of main legislation at any moment. In Washington, particularly, counsel is expected to

1946, p. 44; Dec. 7, 1946, p. 44; Dec. 14, 1946, p.

47. Author, Richard H. Rovere.

³Swaine, *The Cravath firm and its predecessors: 1819-1947*, Vol. 1. (Privately printed, 1947).

keep in such close contact with Congress that one of the library assistants devotes almost full time to attending hearings on the "Hill" and securing bills and reports as soon as they are released. In office libraries outside of Washington this phase may not be so intense, but to make up for it they have to worry about the state legislature as well as the Congress of the United States.

I spoke last year of the importance of legislative histories.⁴ I do not wish to be repetitious, but I cannot resist emphasizing their importance. I know the librarians here from government agencies will bear me out when I say that legislative histories are the most important non-routine part of a practising lawyer's library. From the constant demand for them I sometimes wonder if they are not becoming more important than the usual law library material. One of our tax men left us recently and was horrified to discover that in his new office there were no histories of the revenue acts. In anguish he told me this sad news, and with real feeling he said "Your histories are gold—pure gold. Don't ever let them get away from you. You should be like a friend of mine who took a post-graduate course of Williston's and who says he now has a set of notes on contracts that he wouldn't lend to his grandmother."

The first installment of the Union List of Legislative Histories in Washington appeared in the November, 1946 issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It has already proved its worth to many of us in the Capitol,

and we are still hoping that a nationwide list may be compiled.

A law firm library is the information center and coordinating center of the office. Although the usual legal reference and research problems are present in a wide variety, it is in the information and coordinating aspects that a law firm library differs from other law libraries and so I would like to stress these features particularly.

A law office librarian is expected to have in mind the special interests of clients—and therefore of the lawyers. In a large firm the clients cover almost all types of businesses—from canners to foreign embassies, from mining companies to labor unions, from accounting to distilling. As time goes by, the librarian absorbs enough of an idea of all these varied interests to be able to watch for pertinent current items. These are usually in pamphlet form. They may be reports or studies of a governmental or public agency, a regulation, or a press release. The librarian must read three or four newspapers daily, as well as the *Congressional Record* and *Federal Register* to cull this sort of material, since there is no way of obtaining it automatically. It having been obtained must then all be catalogued and preserved so that after months and years have passed you will still be able to locate that report someone made on the Alaskan fishing industry. In a law office there is no one but the librarian to collect this material, and no place but the library to keep it.

As it is the center of information, so is the library the coordinating center of a law office. In a firm of sixty lawyers, all shut off in their

own cubicles, it is impossible for each to know what the other is doing, or has done. Duplication of work might be going on for different clients if there were no central clearing house. Nearly all large firms have some method of circulating memoranda of new cases received. These are collected in the library and indexed. Legal memoranda prepared in the office are also sent to the library and indexed, as well as all printed records and briefs. These indices are usually consulted by a lawyer embarking on a new job, and quite frequently can shorten measurably his research. Card files are the usual method of indexing this material, but at least one office I know of thought it valuable enough to collect into a printed index so that each lawyer could have a copy on his desk. This is such an impressive looking work that I could not resist bringing it along to show to you. It was prepared by Miss Rosemary Edelman of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, and as I recollect it, she spent over a year on the index alone, to the exclusion of other library work.

Usually, however, a law office librarian does not have the opportunity of concentrating on one job. In a one-man library, the librarian fits all the usual chores into time not required by reference or research requests. Cataloging, although typed by an assistant, must be prepared by the librarian; although some of the work of legislative histories can be performed by an assistant, the selection of acts and materials is up to the librarian; although an assistant is responsible for filing services, shelving books and tracing borrowed books through the maze of the office,

there are times when all of these duties fall upon the librarian. This, of course, is always the situation in any one-man library.

Thirty or forty years ago the practice of law was a very different matter than it is today. It was case law then, and case law as enunciated by the courts. Now, superimposed on the case law, are all the administrative agency rulings, which are not digested in the regular digests; all the special studies and investigations of various agencies, which are not digested anywhere; and all of the Congressional reports and hearings which go to make up legislative histories. As an example, I would like to cite the Supreme Court's opinion of March 10, 1947 in *Packard Motor Car Company v. National Labor Relations Board*.⁵ This is a comparatively short opinion, yet the majority cited only *four* court cases and *fourteen* opinions of an administrative agency. The dissenting opinion, also quite short, cited *nine* court cases and five law review articles. In addition to these legal citations, the dissent cited three non-legal books, nine non-legal magazine articles, one non-legal report, two governmental bulletins and nine Congressional reports and hearings. It is this growth of the non-case law which makes the librarian an important adjunct to a law office.

A law office library combines the student atmosphere of research with the stimulating activity of big business. The librarian who must locate an 1860 dictum one minute and tomorrow's executive order the next is not likely to find life too monotonous.

President Riggs: Thank you, Miss Finley. I suppose anybody who is not a lawyer doesn't appreciate this, but I, from a lawyer's standpoint, think it is a very interesting paper. I thank you very much for delivering it.

Mr. Hill: Mr. President, Miss Finley mentioned office memoranda. I wonder if she'd just say a word of explanation of office memoranda, for those who are interested.

Miss Finley: Well, I mentioned it in connection with legal memoranda and records and briefs, and explained that it was usually on cards, and it was in that connection that I brought this index of Miss Edelman to show you, if you are interested, because this is the only one I know of. It's a compiled index that has been kept on work prepared in the office.

Mr. Riggs: Will you give them an idea of what's in that?

Miss Finley: Give them an idea what's in it?

President Riggs: Yes, I mean, just what a memorandum of a lawyer's office consists of.

Miss Finley: Well, when a case comes into the office, the partner in charge gets one of his younger men to find the law on the point. He may have three or four young men finding the law on several different points. And, they give the partner a memorandum on those points of the law. Now, those memoranda are things that can be referred to again if the same thing comes up, and that is what is collected in the library and indexed and catalogued. And that is what Miss Edelman did here, except that in this case it was printed and bound so that the attorneys wouldn't

have to go to the library and look at the card catalogue. They would have it right on their desk and it would save a trip to the library.

Mr. Dabagh: Was there any attempt made to inform members of the firm about new articles that are printed—are they digested?

Miss Finley: Yes, most libraries do have some system of digesting the bulletins, depending on how many. We don't try to digest, as a rule, more than we have in the library. And we usually send out a bulletin as new cases come in, or once a month, collecting all the issues instead of giving them the written articles. This is mimeographed and circulated around through the office. There are also offices, I believe, which will digest the advance sheets for any cases that are of special interest to the members of the firm. I, myself, have done that many times, but there is usually some system of keeping the members advised on the new cases, as well as advanced sheets, but usually a bulletin of some kind comes out on which the new material is called to the attention of the lawyers.

Mr. Dabagh: What is the typical budget for books in a law office library?

Miss Finley: Well, I have a budget of \$7,000.00 a year, which I manage to keep under. But, I think it will usually run between \$5,000.00 and \$7,000.00, unless something unusual comes up in the year. For instance, if the new compiled American Digest came out, which they say it is not going to do, that would upset that one year, but usually you can keep it between five and seven thousand a year.

Mr. Dabagh: Including services?

Miss Finley: Including services and including the services that have to go to men outside of the library. They are all charged against the library whether they are in the library or not. I mean, for instance, tax men that have their own services, and anything that is not kept in the library but should be fixed publication material.

Mr. Wm. Johnston: May I ask a question? In handling this budget that you speak of, is it up to you to decide what to buy and whether you are justified in buying it, or do you have to refer such matters to a small library committee in your office?

Miss Finley: Well, offices differ on that, depending on how much confidence and experience they think that a librarian has. In my case, it is up to me, unless it is something that is going to be quite an expense and I have any doubts about it.

Mr. Johnston: Then, you get an O. K.?

Miss Finley: I don't need an O. K., but I ask their advice. There are some firms that have a library committee appointed. The committee is usually fairly routine because they don't know anything about the library, and if they have confidence in the librarian, they will take her recommendations on anything, but will officially give their approval. Usually, it is left up to the librarian, and I think that they are nearly always on the side of economy.

Mr. Lane: Do you have any trouble with books disappearing?

Miss Finley: There are the assistants—they are supposed to bring back any books that the lawyer is

through with and check out any books he has. There are all sorts of sign-outs of books—some librarians have one system and some another, in charging, but the lawyers don't always charge them out, so that is why the assistant goes around and makes a list of everything that she finds in the rooms, and brings back anything that has been on the attorney's desk a week or so, with the idea that he might get back to it some day. We make a list of what we bring back, and then if he gets ready for that again, he can have it. Books do still disappear, because they will go in the attorney's brief cases and be left in other offices or in the court room. The pamphlet material, particularly, is hard to keep track of because if they work on it in connection with one case, they think, "Oh, this is just dandy, I'll put it in the file"—which, of course, makes it disappear from the library forever, since we don't know what file they have put it in.

President Riggs: Any other questions?

Mr. Dabagh: I wonder if it would be of interest to ask the young lady from the University of Michigan how they keep track of books in Professors' offices?

Miss Wilson: We have a system of charging—lists—quite long ones, with a perforation, and a student goes around each morning to all the offices with the material and when he finds any uncharged books, he fills out both sides—both ends of the sticker. One end—the one with the perforation at the top, he sticks over a leaf of the book and that stays with the book, and the other end is taken back to the desk so we'll know where

that book is. Then, when the man gets through with the book, he either has a place on the floor or a place on the chair where he puts it. Of course, our greatest trouble is that a man goes into another man's office and finds a book in which he is interested, and he takes it to his office, and then somebody else comes along and finds it and he takes it to his office, and it's almost impossible to keep track of the book. But, we do have very good records in our library, and most generally, they are very good about returning books, especially text books.

President Riggs: Any more remarks on this paper? If not, we want to finish the reports of the committees. We will have a report from the Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship. Margaret Hall is chairman, Lucile Elliott and William B. Stern are members. Miss Hall and Miss Elliott are not here, so I will ask Mr. Stern to report.

Mr. Stern: The committee has not been active this year, because, I suppose, most of us have been busier than usual. However, I would suggest that you continue the committee to next year.

President Riggs: Do I hear a second?

Mr. Pucher: I second that motion.

President Riggs: The motion has been made and seconded that the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship be continued to next year. All in favor signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No".

Motion carried.

The next is the Committee on Co-operation with State Libraries. Mrs. Adeline J. Clarke is chairman—the

other members are Virginia Knox and Michael S. Pucher.

Mr. Pucher: We have not heard from Mrs. Clarke.

President Riggs: It will be passed for the time being. The next is the Committee on Co-operation with the American Bar Association. Harrison M. MacDonald is Chairman—members are Mrs. Bernita J. Davies and Mrs. Julia B. Starnes.

Mrs. Helmle: We have not heard from them.

President Riggs: That will be passed over.

President Riggs: We will next have a report from the Committee on New Members. Mr. Harold J. Bowen is Chairman.

Mr. Bowen: Upon my appointment as chairman of this committee, I contacted my members and then I took it upon myself to write to various libraries around the country, to solicit their obtaining members for the association. I am sorry to say that I received very few replies, perhaps about three. I don't know how many sent their applications in to the Secretary. I haven't a written report on it—I supposed it wasn't comprehensive enough to write up, but I do think that it's a very important committee, a tremendously important committee, and I think it should be a live committee. I don't think that five or six picked out around the country would do. I think that there are a great many candidates, or potential members, at least, for our organization, and we ought to ask members in the very strategic positions through the country to solicit members, not only ones from that particular state, but several, and exhaust

the slate. After that is done, if an adequate number show up, there's nothing else we can do, but I don't think the advisory committee has done enough.

President Riggs: How many would you suggest?

Mr. Bowen: Certainly 25 or 30 at least. There are some states, I know, are practically exhausted but there must be, in the metropolitan districts, some libraries that have been overlooked or they just haven't been asked with sufficient enthusiasm to join our association. If it was done, I haven't been made aware of the fact. If it hasn't been done I think we should make an effort to do that, and then, when we do that, there's nothing else we can do.

President Riggs: Thank you, Mr. Bowen. Are there any remarks on this report?

Mr. Poldervaart: Either at St. Louis or Chicago, in a meeting, there was a discussion of our application forms for new members. Mrs. Helmle, do you recall anything about that, off hand. I don't recall the form that we had at the time.

President Riggs: Mrs. Helmle, have you anything further?

Mrs. Helmle: I think Mr. Riggs was about to call for a report of the Committee on Application for Membership Forms. I am still trying to write letters to prospective members or new members, and it seems to me that we could have some literature prepared, as well as the form of application. The committee was to do that, and they were to have it not later than December, I believe.

President Riggs: Going back to this Committee, is there a motion that

this committee report be received and adopted?

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I will so move.

Mr. Lewis: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on New Members be received and adopted. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No".

The motion is carried.

We will now have the report of the Committee for Preparing Application Forms. Mr. Hill is chairman, and Miles Price a member.

Mr. Hill: As usual, Miles and myself couldn't agree upon what we wanted to do. Every time Miles would write me a note or call me up to ask me about it, I'd get on the phone and tell him to take all the confusion out of his mind, and it would be put in mine, and after talking for 15 or 20 minutes over the phone, nothing was accomplished. Mrs. Helmle knows what happened.

Mrs. Helmle: Yes, I do. I told you to get your report in.

Mr. Hill: Oh yes, you told me to get the report in. Also, there seems to be a committee on amending the constitution, and there are a few little things that have to be cleared up before the Committee on Membership Forms can work, in order to know just exactly what the definition of the various memberships is to be. I don't think it is very serious, and the matter can be cleared up, but the sooner that is done and the constitution is amended, I believe we can print some forms that we can use for a number of years. We worked up

a form here; we headed it off "American Association of Law Libraries"—"Application for Membership". It reads, further: "I hereby apply for membership in the American Association of Law Libraries, for the type of membership checked below:". Then, we left a line for the name, a line for the title, another line showing Institution or Organization. Below that a line for the name of the library, and another for business address. Then, we asked the question: "Are you a member of the American Library Association?" and left space for reply. This is important to us and it must be answered. The next reads "Other Organizations to which you belong," and there's a space left blank there. Then, under that, we have "Type of Membership". Individual, \$5.00; Assistant, \$3.00; Institutional, \$10.00, (With a further charge of \$5.00 for each member of the staff over two). I don't know whether that's correct now or not. Associate membership, \$10.00, and the date over here. Then, there's a place provided for "Check enclosed" or "Please send bill". Then, the statement: "Make Checks payable to American Association of Law Libraries", and a place for the applicant's signature. Then, it was thought we could put either a head title over on the back or print the paper on two sides, so it would appear along with the application, as follows:

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
LAW LIBRARIES**

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply for membership in the American Association of Law Libraries, for the type of membership checked below:

Name
(Please Print)

Title

Institution or Organization

Name of Library

Business Address

(Please Include Zone Number, If Any)
Are you a member of the American Library Association?

Other Organizations to which you belong

.....
.....

Type of Membership:

- Individual—\$5.00
- Assistant—\$3.00
- Institutional—\$10.00 (with a further charge of \$5.00 for each member of the staff over two)
- Associate—\$10.00

Date

Check Enclosed

Please Send Bill

Make Checks Payable to American Association of Law Libraries

.....
Applicant's Signature

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
LAW LIBRARIES**

ESTABLISHED 1906—INCORPORATED 1935

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Purposes:

"The Association is established for educational and scientific purposes. It shall be conducted as a non-profit corporation to promote librarianship, to develop and increase the usefulness of law librarians, to cultivate the science of law librarianship, and to foster the spirit of cooperation among the members of the profession."—The Association fulfills its purposes by publications, annual meetings and the work of regular and special committees.

The LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and the Index to Legal Periodicals are published

by the Association. The LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, sent to members, contains papers, check lists, bibliographies, the proceedings of the annual meetings, news items and other articles of professional interest to law librarians. The Index to Legal Periodicals is the foremost publication of its kind and is indispensable to libraries and members of the legal profession.

Classes of Membership

Individual	(Definition)
Assistant	(")
Institutional	(")
Associate	(")

President Riggs: Do you want to have that committee continue until the constitution is adopted?

Mr. Hill: I think that would be advisable. I would make that motion, so that as soon as we have the information with respect to the constitution, we could print these, and they could be used for a number of years.

President Riggs: Any second to that motion?

Mr. Daniels: Second the motion.

Mrs. Prince: Is there any provision, or need for a provision, for members who are chapter members, as well as members of the National Association? I wonder if it could be incorporated to show chapter members, and plan to issue membership cards.

Mr. Hill: A membership card would be very easy to have, and something that could just be used continuously. Of course, there are five or six different types of cards. As to the chapter membership, I don't know just how that would work out.

Mrs. Helmle: That's a good question. We haven't worked out the chapter membership.

Mr. Hill: It hasn't been worked out in the constitution.

Mrs. Helmle: Any chapter we have, we owe them money.

Mr. Hill: Have you anything to suggest, Miles?

Mr. Price: If I know anything about chapters, they have to be in accordance with the constitution, and that is not the function of this committee, except to add to that in accordance with constitutional provisions.

Mr. Hill: I don't think there is anything we can do at this time.

Mrs. Helmle: What I have thought was that the secretary, each time there was a new member from some locality added to the chapter, should advise the secretary of the chapter of that name, and then the chapter could inform the secretary whether or not the person was a member of the chapter.

Mr. Hill: I don't think that should be confused with the membership committee.

Mr. Moreland: If they don't put down that they are members, I know the Washington chapter doesn't get 50¢ for new members.

President Riggs: As long as this committee is to be continued, those questions are not in the report, and they can be taken up later. It has been moved and seconded that the committee be continued. All in favor signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No".

The motion is carried.

We will now have the report of the Committee on Memorials. Mr. Johnston:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON MEMORIALS

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON
LIBRARIAN, THE CHICAGO LAW
INSTITUTE
Santa Fe, New Mexico
June 23, 1947

Your Committee on Memorials, to which has been assigned the duty of preparing suitable tributes to the following three members of this organization who have passed to their great reward during 1946 and 1947, namely,

ROSAMOND PARMA
RICHARD C. DEWOLF
OSCAR D. CLARKE

begs leave to submit the following, and asks that the same be adopted and spread of record in the minutes of this meeting. The Committee is glad to give credit to Miss Clara Kilbourn (not a member of the Committee), Assistant Librarian, School of Jurisprudence, University of California at Berkeley, California, for the fine tribute she prepared for her honored friend, Miss Parma.

MISS ROSAMOND PARMA

Miss Rosamond Parma, life member of the American Association of Law Libraries, and its president for two terms from June, 1930, to June, 1932, died at her home in Santa Barbara, California on October 24, 1946. Due to ill health she retired in 1935. She was the first woman president of this Association. Her parents were from Italy and settled in Santa Barbara, California, where the father was successful in business. She was one of six children, each with a fine education and each a capable and useful citizen.

Miss Parma was the first librarian of the University of California Law Library, having been appointed in 1911 when the Law School was organized. For a time she also served as Secretary of the School, as manager of the California Law Review, and in later years as Lecturer in Legal Bibliography. The continuous research carried on for the course in legal bibliography contributed in large part to the scholarly and carefully selected collection of over 55,000 volumes which she had assembled almost single-handed by the time of her retirement in 1935. Further fruits of this research led to important contributions to the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Of particular importance were the two articles on the California codes and statutes in Volumes 18 and 22 of the *JOURNAL*, and her annual reports as our President in Volumes 24 and 25.

She was a graduate of the University of California, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and later of its School of Jurisprudence receiving the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. She continued year in and year out her interest in student and alumni activities both social and professional. She was a founder of the sorority chapter of Sigma Kappa in the University of California, a liberal arts sorority; and a member of the Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, a legal sorority, in the same University. She was a member of the Order of the Coif, membership being awarded for scholastic attainments. Her wide acquaintance over the State among alumni of the University and members of the State Bar enabled her to assist materially in the placement of

students. In short, her greatest pleasure was in contributing generously of her time and talents to the advancement not only of student life among women but of whatever touched her life. She was a leader in all her work.

Those who remember her will recall her friendliness and her enthusiasm for the work of this Association. This enthusiasm was to be picked up and carried on by all with whom she had contact, and with all her activities she was simple and unaffected.

RICHARD CROSBY DEWOLF

Richard Crosby DeWolf, one of the incorporators of the American Association of Law Libraries, died in St. Augustine, Florida, on March 8, 1947 at the age of 71 years. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa on July 13, 1875, the son of Israel H. and Eliza (Crosby) DeWolf. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1896-1898. During the Spanish-American War he served his country in the Marine Corps. Later he attended the Law School of George Washington University, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1913.

In 1907 Mr. DeWolf joined the Library of Congress where he remained until his retirement in 1945. He was associated with the Copyrights Department of the Library for thirty years, becoming Assistant Register of Copyrights on July 1, 1934. At the time of his retirement he was Acting Register of Copyrights.

Mr. DeWolf also served as Counselor to the representative of Lithuania in America from 1919-1921. He held the position of Lecturer on Copyright

Law at American University from 1921-23 and at the Washington College of Law from 1930-1936. He was also author of an "Outline of Copyright Law" which was published in 1925.

Mr. DeWolf was a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Library Association, and American Association of Law Libraries. His connection with the American Association of Law Libraries is of particular interest inasmuch as he, together with Miss M. Alice Matthews and Miss Helen Newman, were the incorporators of our Association back in 1935.

OSCAR DEFOREST CLARKE

Oscar DeForest Clarke, Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States, who became a member of our Association on August 22, 1935, probably through the influence of our late lamented friend, Franklin O. Poole, died February 22, 1947 at his residence 3034 Newark Street, Washington, D. C. after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Washington, D. C. in 1875. His record was that of steadfast service, outstanding achievement and far reaching, kindly, and encouraging influence. A tribute in the *JOURNAL* issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, of March 3, 1947, serves as an eloquent testimonial to his fine and useful life.

Miss Helen Newman, now Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States, has written a splendid tribute to Mr. Clarke which appeared in the February, 1947 issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, page 22, to which reference is had for further details.

The American Association of Law Libraries extends to the families of these three deceased members its sincere sympathy in their great loss.

Respectfully submitted

Wm. S. Johnston, Chairman
Librarian The Chicago Law Institute,
Chicago, Illinois
Caroline Brede, Principal Librarian
Law School, University of Minnesota
Elizabeth H. Newton, Librarian
Co. of York Law Association
City Hall, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Miss Newsome: I move the adoption of this report.

Mr. Price: I second the motion.

Mr. Johnston: This was a committee of three in which one did all the work. While on my feet, I want to make a motion. As far as my recollection goes, back to 1934, Miss Newman has never missed a meeting. She is not here to-day, I understand, due to the severe illness of her father. I think the courteous thing for this organization to do would be to send a pleasant word of recollection to her at this time and have it signed, of course, as coming officially from this body.

President Riggs: Before we take up this motion, there is another motion before the house, regarding the adoption of the report of the Committee on Memorials. It has been moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Is there any further discussion on that report? All in favor of the adoption, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No". The report will be adopted.

Now, the motion to send a word to Miss Newman. Is there a second?

Miss Newton: I second the motion.

President Riggs: Any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No".

Motion carried.

Mr. Hill: I want to say a word about Olive C. Lathrop. I think she would be very pleased if elected to life membership and I so move.

Mr. Stebbins: I second that motion.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion and the second. Any discussion? All in favor, say "Aye" Opposed "No".

Motion carried.

Mr. Price: I want to call the attention of the meeting to the grave illness of one of our outstanding members. Mr. Hicks, my predecessor at Columbia, and for many years at Yale. He had the misfortune some time ago of losing his wife. I move that this association express sympathy to Mr. Hicks and best wishes.

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: I second the motion.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion and the second. All in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed, "No".

Motion carried.

President Riggs: Will you draw up a proper expression of sympathy, Mr. Price. The secretary has a great deal to do.

Mrs. Helmle: Will you let Mr. Johnston compose the telegram to Miss Newman?

Mr. Johnston: I will compose the telegram.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
ADVISABILITY OF ESTAB-
LISHING THE POST OF EX-
ECUTIVE SECRETARY AND
TREASURER ON A FULL TIME
BASIS, CHAIRMAN, WILLIAM
R. ROALFE

President Riggs: The next report is by Mr. Roalfe on the advisability of establishing the post of Executive Secretary and Treasurer on a full time basis.

Mr. Roalfe: Well, the first job was to determine whether or not we thought it was desirable to establish the office of secretary-treasurer on a full time basis, and second, to devise ways and means whereby that result might be obtained. The Committee was appointed rather late in the year and as a result, we haven't made much progress, but it was felt, both by Mr. Riggs and me, that the job will take more than a year. I think I can report that we agree upon two points. First, that we were given a very tough assignment, and second, that it would be desirable to establish the office of secretary-treasurer on a full time basis if it proves to be feasible. To date, we haven't been able to work out anything whereby it can be achieved. The result is that about all I can say today is that I recommend that the committee be continued. However, we do have two members of the committee present, Miles Price and Forrest Drummond, and I think it might be well to ask both of them if they have any later thoughts on the subject, and that we should also invite from you, the members of the Association, any suggestions that you can give us. Before I leave,

however, I would say that I think probably all of the members of the committee would agree that in the event it were not possible to place the office of secretary-treasurer on a full time basis, then a part time basis, say, a half-time basis, might be desirable. I think I should also say that it is not the view of any of the committee that this step should be taken in order to turn over to such an officer any work that can properly be done by the voluntary efforts of the members. It is more our idea that certain tasks cannot be done in that manner, and a certain amount of time to do them is necessary, and that time to do it is not available or provided by the annually elected officers. I myself feel that we would step forward magnificently if we could have someone to carry on our work, to see that those things that were instituted were carried through to completion, and I sincerely hope that the organization will find some way to do this. You will remember, no doubt, that this was one of the recommendations that was embodied in the expansion plan—a plan that was adopted by the association, and a plan that, to a considerable extent, has been carried out by the Association. Now, with the consent of the President, I would like to suggest that there be some discussion from the floor.

President Riggs: Mr. Price, have you any discussion on this?

Mr. Price: One of the principle reasons, I think, for the apparent emergency of the Library Association to have a permanent secretary is to take care of a lot of this stuff and, if for no other reason, that the address would serve as headquarters

for all business, and at any time you could write there, and also it would be a clearing house for job information. Part of the time, anyway, we are a special organization for that, perhaps, and getting people jobs is a very important part of that, though it is on a strictly informal basis. Somebody hears of the need of a librarian, and they write to Coffey, or they write to Roalfe, or they write to me or anybody else, and they say, "How about it", and all of us do the best we can, but I think it's obvious to anybody that the real place for that sort of information would be from a permanently located office under somebody who can give it.

Now, I have a suggestion which will have to be taken up by this committee and my successor as Chairman of the Index Committee. There's one possibility to get some money to pay part of the secretary's salary, but I don't dare recommend it. That is, that the permanent secretary, if no other means are available to pay all of her salary, derive a substantial part, rather, of it, from acting as business manager of the Index to Legal Periodicals. So far the H. W. Wilson Company, publishers for the Association of the Index to Legal Periodicals, has taken care of its business affairs on a commission basis—they get so much commission for each net new subscriber during the year, and they get a commission for selling and collecting subscriptions during the year. Now, for their part, Wilson, the publishers, are willing to turn that part over to the Association and always have been, and retain only the printing amount for the Index to Legal Periodicals. I estimated last

year, about this, if the Association put that over, it would yield somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2000.00 a year, and though my estimates on that job were considerably less than half for the first half, I offer that to my successor as Chairman of the Index Committee and to the association as something to think about in order to get started on the matter.

Then, there is the tentative proposal we have had that we share a secretary with another association—I was contacted on that, and we probably have some members who will not agree in this connection, since we are larger in our views than most, but when I was contacted they wanted to know whether our Association would be willing, under any circumstances, to go in with them on a half-time basis, and I told them that I didn't think we would at that time, but that we would listen to any proposal that might come later, but I didn't know whether there was a possibility that this Association could enter into such relations, half or otherwise. It slipped my mind entirely, but it may have possibilities, for good and evil, the evil being that we would have to share the secretary.

Mr. Johnston: I think it would be proper to get some notion of what the committee has in mind for a permanent secretary-treasurer, of what was in the mind of the committee, if they are willing to state. If that isn't proper, I will withdraw my question.

Mr. Roalfe: I don't believe we have reached that point. We have felt that the post would require more salary than we could find resources for. The income from membership

dues and the possible increase in membership, even on the very best estimates (and it is clear the increase has definite limits), isn't enough. We haven't answered or attempted to answer in terms of so many dollars. I can say that all of us would agree the salary should be sufficient to attract a person with ability and enthusiasm. It's a clerical job but they may have to do the creative part, and that would require an adequate salary.

Mr. Riggs: I would like to get the views of the members. This is an important step, and I would like to have more discussion from the floor, from people who are not members of this committee, necessarily.

Mrs. Helmle: I think if we get a person we want for an executive secretary, that person in turn will probably need some clerical or stenographic assistance. And, I assume this person need not be a member of the association.

President Riggs: Then, the job would be divided?

Mr. Roalfe: I don't think we have answered that question. If a member can be found to be the secretary, we would be that much ahead. I consider that a professional secretary might be very competent but assistance might be desirable, and we might secure an expert secretary on less than a full time basis with part of the funds assigned to securing secretarial help. If a competent person is selected, we should not consume too much time of that person doing work that can be done on a more economical basis.

Mrs. Helmle: I have found it more desirable to have help. All the routine things could be done by someone else. The set up of the office, as

it is now, the overhead—and there is a good deal of overhead—paper, assistance, etc., which is carried on by the organization—by the Executive Secretary, which, of course, she is glad to do for a limited time, but probably not for years and years.

Mr. Roalfe: These are important points. If we share a secretary, we would, to some extent, have to draw on the good will of the particular institution where the secretary-treasurer is located. As a matter of fact, the A. L. A. didn't have one for a year, and that was the reason the program was no more effective than ours, for the institution always relieves that person of a substantial part of his or her duties so that the time of that person is devoted to the association. We did canvass the possibility of using the device used by the Association of American Law Schools, asking an institution to take the job for three years. However, it did not seem to us, generally speaking, an institution would be willing to make the substantial contribution necessary. At the last meeting of the AALS, a report was presented that the method was not adequate, and I suggest that the Association find a way to provide for a full time secretary-treasurer. I think we would head into the same situation on a part time basis, and I think we should find a solution if possible.

President Riggs: Is there any other discussion? We would like to hear from some of the people who are new members. We want their views, too.

Mr. Dabagh: If I may have the privilege of discussing this, I feel it is rather a large undertaking, and

probably not efficient without a much larger membership than we have.

Mr. Wm. S. Johnston: If we doubled or tripled the membership, we would have lots of money.

Mr. Dabagh: I feel that paying for a full time or even a half-time secretary-treasurer would be a terrific drain on the treasury. The committee is quite right in trying to find some way of finding resources without wrecking us financially.

President Riggs: Mrs. Davies, do you have anything to say on this matter?

Mrs. Davies: Mr. President, my ideas concur with those given. I think we do have a need for a secretary, but I have no suggestions as to how to raise the money. Mr. Price's idea on giving a certain percent of publication fees we have been paying to Wilson might work out. Have you considered joining the Editor of the *JOURNAL* and the secretary together? Would that be part of that job?

Mr. Roalfe: That has been thought of. Some of us feel that editing the *JOURNAL* should be handled voluntarily, that it is an honor, and should be passed around from time to time. My theory is that if this secretary is appointed, we should make it his or her duty to see that all possible work is done on a voluntary basis. Personally, I don't think we are doing enough. This is no criticism, as the Association took something of a beating during the war. I would like to see a fairly ambitious program inaugurated. If we are going to make our professional group more aggressive than now, and it is not being heard to-day where it

should be heard, the first step to be taken by us is to build up prestige.

Mrs. Davies: It is my idea that if at all possible, the secretary should be a member of the organization. My feelings on that subject are that a member who was secretary—rather than an outsider—would have our interests in mind, where an outsider would have only perhaps a commercial interest until she became more attracted to us. I believe I have no other ideas.

President Riggs: Anybody else?

Mr. Stern: Most of us would agree about the desirability of having a secretary—that it is necessary for the development of the work of this organization. But, the financial part of it is very serious. I don't know whether this time is particularly suited for making a definite decision. It seems that other organizations are having similar difficulties. In Washington, D. C., there is a library association which keeps contacts with law association libraries. This organization has no continuous administration now. In New York there was the National Association of Judicial Councils. It was well administered for a considerable time. I wonder if there are some other organizations with whom we could share a secretary until such time as the American Association of Law Libraries is strong enough to support its own secretary.

Mr. Roalfe: These various comments have been helpful. I take it that it is the sense of these that it is important that we proceed with caution, explore every possibility, and the committee next year will have a free hand with recommendations, but we will take no step until then. I

move that the report be adopted and the committee be continued.

Mr. Johnston: I second that motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that this report be adopted and the committee be continued. Is there any further discussion?

All in favor of the motion will signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No". The motion is carried.

Mr. Riggs: Is Mr. Pucher here now? If not, we will hear the report of the Committee on Coöperation with the American Bar Association.

Mr. MacDonald: I don't think it is necessary for me to come forward to deliver this report. There was no program.

President Riggs: Do you have any recommendation as to what should be done?

Mr. MacDonald: I would suggest that either the present or another committee be appointed to carry on the work. There are, or must be subjects of coöperation between the two organizations. Some have been suggested to me, but it has been impossible to contact people in the other organization who would conform to these suggestions.

Mrs. Lane: Has your committee ever worked on a check list of sections and committees of the American Bar Association? Do other libraries keep those, or do you know of them? Has the committee ever worked on a check list of all publications of the sections and committees of the American Bar Association?

Mr. MacDonald: To my knowledge, no.

Mr. Dabagh: I am glad that question was asked. Our library in Los

Angeles made an attempt to get the American Bar Association to at least list the subjects of different sections and committees which came to the attention of the editor in the JOURNAL. If they would do that, we would send in reports to the editor of the JOURNAL. They answered with a very coöoperative letter. The last time we suggested that procedure, was only about six months ago, but so far no listing has appeared. Of course, they have different members than this organization, but our organization itself has a good record, and we should urge that be done and perhaps we would get some results. The situation is really sad. There is some excuse for the American Bar Association not attempting to do something about it. The president changes every year, and the board of directors had some upset, and the editor has just been changed, and is more concerned about getting articles for the JOURNAL, and probably this matter has not been followed through. But, I hope all of us will get behind the effort to get a listing.

Mr. MacDonald: The JOURNAL will, of course, want to coöperate fully with any suggestions such as that on all such lists, for they are very important material and ought to appear in the JOURNAL.

President Riggs: In our JOURNAL or their JOURNAL?

Mr. MacDonald: I was referring to ours, but I presume that it would be better to have such lists appear in the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.

Mr. Dabagh: If we had a sort of check list of what has been published by the American Bar Association, it would encourage their committee and

sections to send in subjects to the editor and we would have some source to find out what has been published and write for information.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask if all law librarians now receive the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL free?

Mr. Johnston: We receive it but not free.

Mr. MacDonald: I might say at this point, that in a conversation with one of the officers of the American Bar Association, he suggested that I communicate with the Editor of the JOURNAL to see if were possible for them to supply the JOURNAL free to the law school and other law librarians. I have not yet received a reply to that suggestion. I hope it will be forthcoming later on. It struck me as being a very desirable thing to have all libraries secure that free.

Mr. Riggs: I don't know about it at all, because we all pay for the JOURNAL. I know they are pretty hard up for money. I don't think they would give you anything free now.

Mr. Dabagh: I make a motion from the floor that this organization go on record and send a copy of the resolution to the editor of the JOURNAL to urge him to establish a column in the JOURNAL to list all sections and committees of printed and mimeographed matter which comes to his attention.

Mrs. Keeler: I am not too familiar with the constitution of the American Bar Association, but I wonder if that could be done.

Mr. Dabagh: My suggestion was merely that the editor list such matter printed or mimeographed as it came to his attention. It won't be complete

but the members tend to send in a copy or information about it to the editor because of their pride in what they do. This may be interesting to some of you who have personal membership in the American Bar Association. The Law Library pays for my membership. But with every section of the American Bar Association having a membership fee, we still don't get all publications of the American Bar Association. I think the only thing we can do is ask for listings.

President Riggs: I am a member of the American Bar Association, and I must admit that it is a loosely jointed organization.

Mr. Fiordalisi: I will second that motion.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion. Is there any further discussion. All in favor, say "Aye". Opposed, "No". The motion is carried.

President Riggs: Mr. MacDonald, what do you want to do with your report?

Mr. MacDonald: I move it be accepted, and is it in order to make a further motion?

President Riggs: Let's get this report taken care of first. Is there a second?

Mrs. Lane: I second the motion.

President Riggs: All in favor of the motion, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No." The motion is carried.

Does the special committee appointed to select a library to handle the exchanges have a report?

Mr. Geo. A. Johnston: We have had a meeting. We will draw up a report and present it to you at noon.

Mr. Riggs: That completes all reports except the Committee on Constitutional Revision, which wants to report this afternoon, so we still have a few minutes yet. Some things may be brought up from the floor now, such as new business. We can take those up.

Mr. Dabagh: I have three announcements. They were made at an earlier meeting, but perhaps some were not here then who may be here now. And then I would like to raise the discussion on new buildings and features of new buildings. The Constitutional Committee's report might require most of the afternoon, do you suppose?

President Riggs: Mr. Carroll Moreland does not think there'll be much discussion, but we don't know. We can't tell about this organization.

Mr. Dabagh: I would like to yield the floor to anyone else who has any new business.

President Riggs: Thank you. Mr. Dabagh. Mrs. Prince.

Mrs. Prince: The Law Librarians Society of Washington, D. C., has empowered me to lay before the American Association of Law Libraries, two resolutions for consideration. The two matters I have to present are of special interest to the Washington Chapter, and of general interest to the National body. Before reading them, I would like to give a very brief background. The law libraries in Washington consist of some sixty librarians who serve various Federal departments and agencies, local law schools and District and Federal Courts. During the war time, it was necessary to expand the library staffs, and many new members were appointed to these libraries who

did not have to go through civil service. However, with the close of the war time period, qualifications were established and new examinations, and the first provision was that all people be required to take new examinations, that is, all people in the lower grades. Those in higher grades are allowed to submit unassembled examinations showing their qualifications, experience, etc., on which the Commission has evaluated the qualifications. As the grades began to come in, a later investigation proved that the advisory group of librarians which the Commission had selected to assist them included no law librarian. As the law librarians became more and more dissatisfied with the way they were being evaluated, they established a preliminary study to see why they had not received greater consideration. During the discussion, it became more obvious that the Commission had no conception whatever of the specific training of law librarians or the specific services they performed in general. Also, it came out that special credits were being given to other groups. As a result, these resolutions were drawn up to be presented to this association.

I may say in passing that we in Washington are extremely aware of the fine interest the American Association of Law Libraries has shown in everything involved with that special library association and with library matters. We have no official standing and we think that goes back to the fact that we need to be recognized nationally. So, if this organization could recommend these resolutions—

President Riggs: I would like to

lay these before the Association for consideration, and there may be a resolution that they be received.

Mrs. Prince: This touches on the appointment of law librarians to the major jobs. There is no law librarian in the Library of Congress. We need the prestige of a major law librarian in Washington, but we would also like to feel that the National Association has been active in the appointment. The Library of Congress functions largely under professional supervisory counsel. We feel we too should be recognized.

President Riggs: Is there any discussion? Mr. Roalfe has something to say along that line. If you will reintroduce these resolutions this afternoon when he is here, he will make some remarks. I think Mr. Price also has some ideas.

Mr. Price: I have some definite ones, but they are off the record.

President Riggs: Is there any further new business?

Mr. Dabagh: If no one else is interested, I will take the floor. If there are any of you who are interested in getting a microfilm of the early prize cases which apply to the adoption of our constitution, the material is in the files of the Supreme Court, the Clerk's office, and has to do with numbers of reports microfilmed by National Archives. You can get in touch with Mr. Gerald K. Davis, National Archives. And the cost is only \$50.00. Secondly, Miss Newman wants to know how many of you are interested in getting the microfilms of the records and briefs of the Supreme Court of the United States prior to 1938. If any of you are interested in getting those since 1938, she says that they can take care of your wants at the Legal Microfilm Association. The third announcement is that the Los Angeles County Law Library is giving away, for the cost of the transportation, to members of the American Association of Law Libraries, certain types of material not heretofore available. Now, the next item, I had hoped to be able to spend some time on in discussion is regarding new buildings and their features. There's no use trying to start on that now, but I have put on the blackboard here an outline of what I think might be of interest in such a discussion. Mr. President, would you want me to conduct a discussion on it this afternoon? I am prepared to do so. What I thought, would be to ask each of you to make suggestions on each of these various things. There's the traffic problem and its effect—as a matter of fact, it would have to be considered is relation to the traffic features. After all, that's important, this traffic problem of how not to get in each other's way, and there are several factors worth mentioning in that discussion. Then, having that in mind, we go on to the basic plans, depending on your particular library. We can spend quite a bit of time on basic plans. I won't mention it now, because most of you are beginning to get ready to go. And, there are other problems, such as lighting and temperature, air conditioning, etc. Finally, and this will be the most important part of it, solutions, good and bad, of requirements for those of you who are planning new buildings and remodeling present buildings. I think we might find that we have

some very good ideas. I hoped that Mr. Vernon Smith of the University of California would be here to give us a brief statement of his basic plan. I know that I will be glad to give you a sketch of our own proposed building in Los Angeles, and maybe some of you others here have been working on plans and would like to present your plans. The University of California library is a law school library, and they have problems that some of you might not have, but it will present an opportunity for some of those of you who are bar librarians to see how they have taken care of their problems. So, I hope we do have the time to go through this this afternoon, and if we don't, Mr. President, will we have some time Thursday afternoon, after the trip?

President Riggs: There will be no time Thursday afternoon. We expect to adjourn finally this afternoon.

Mr. Dabagh: Well, tomorrow, there is the sightseeing trip in the morning, and is there just a lunch, and then after lunch, everyone is free?

Mr. Poldervaart: There's one other short stop that we may make after lunch, and after that, everyone is free.

Mr. Dabagh: Could those of us who are interested meet here tomorrow afternoon, after the trip, if we don't finish this afternoon?

President Riggs: That's very bad news—I had hoped to adjourn this afternoon.

Mr. Dabagh: Oh, no, this would be a very off the record meeting Thursday afternoon. Pardon me, Mr. President.

President Riggs: Oh, I see, that's

all right. We have five more minutes, if anybody has anything.

Mr. Price: I'd like to ask a question. It has nothing to do with the association matters—may I ask it?

President Riggs: Yes, indeed.

Mr. Price: About 1935, in response to a lot of requests, my library mimeographed its list of subject headings, which sold for \$2.50. Now, that book is out of print, and we've had a lot of requests for it. We can't use the old stencils on that, and we are going to have to have an entirely new work, with about a ten percent increase in the form of additions, a good many of which relate to subject matter concerning the world war. And, that in itself is worth \$5.00. As I say, I don't know how many of those who have the first edition would find it worth while to buy the second, but we want to know before we go into this whether there will be sufficient response. We don't want to lose any money—we don't want to make any, but we don't want to lose any substantial amount of money. I'd like to have a show of hands from those who would purchase the volume now if so offered in the revised, or partly revised form. Well, that's very encouraging.

Mr. Johnston: In Chicago, there was recently organized the Law Librarians Chapter of Chicago. I may be slightly mistaken in the actual title of the chapter of this organization, but we have been organized, and my friend, Brother Roalfe, is president. Is he here?

Mr. Roalfe: I might say that we can get a vote on that this afternoon.

Mr. Johnston: Well, there's nothing to say except we are respect-

able. It is a going organization and has a good following and is organized along a well laid out plan in the second largest city in the United States,—Chicago. From this, perhaps others will see the wisdom of more chapters. Perhaps it will be simply instinctive for somebody somewhere else to want to start a chapter when they see just how much good this one is doing in Chicago, I don't know. The theory of the Chicago Chapter is more or less to get together—we have organization meetings four times a year, and they were generally for the purpose of getting something to eat—that's always attractive—and discussing such matters as may be helpful to any librarian in and around Chicago, and of course, to boost this organization and get as many people in it as possible. We have six or seven of the libraries in Chicago, and the more they get interested in us, the better it is for them and better for us. We have about twenty-four members signed up already and we take in not only librarians but assistants—there are three from my library, and one is already on the executive committee, for which I am profoundly thankful. It gets him more interested in the organization, in the little one we are trying to start, and helps him to visualize what good the American Association of Law Libraries is. I think we are going to succeed and in our small way we will be boosters of this organization, and our petition is already in, as I understand—I guess Helen Ross knows about it—did it go in?

Miss Ross: Yes.

Mr. Johnston: Then, I think that all we have to do is ratify it.

President Riggs: We will be very glad to have it. The meeting will not adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MEETING JUNE 25, 1947

Meeting called to order by President Riggs at 2:20 P. M.

President Riggs: The first order of business this afternoon is a report on the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. We will have to count some ballots, and I want to appoint a ballot committee. You understand that we have already taken some mail ballots on this, and now those who are here can vote from the floor. They will vote by writing their choice, their answer, on a slip of paper, and they'll have to be counted. We want to be sure that nobody votes twice. So I am going to appoint on that committee these ladies who are to count the ballots—Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Keeler. Now, Mr. Moreland, if you will make your report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RE- VISION, CHAIRMAN, CARROLL C. MORELAND

Mr. Moreland: Well, the report of the Committee to revise the Constitution is very short. We have filed with the Secretary our recommendations for the proposed amendments to the constitution, and those you have in your hands in the form of a ballot. They were sent out in time sufficiently ahead so that you could give it proper thought. That is the extent of the report of the Committee

on Revision of the Constitution. But there is this: I suspect that a good many people didn't vote because of the way the ballot came to you, because they didn't know how to work these amendments into the constitution. And, with Mr. Riggs' permission, I will read actually what is our proposal and give you our comments, which incidentally, are now in print in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Our first amendment that we proposed was to take out the sentence which reads, in Section 4 (b), "Full time regularly employed members of the staff of an institutional member, not to exceed eight, shall be entitled to regular membership in the Association without payment of additional dues."

Then, we have changed the following section, 6 (a)—or amended it to read: "The association may, at any regular meeting, by vote of two thirds of those present, elect *non-members* as honorary members who shall be exempt from dues." That was the second amendment.

Now, amendment number three was with respect to life membership. We proposed to have it read, the first sentence, read in this manner—that's Section 6 (b): "The Association may at any regular meeting, by a vote of two thirds of those present, elect to life membership those who have been *regular* members of the Association, but who have retired from active library work by *reason of illness or age*. . ." Then, we added another sentence to that paragraph with respect to life members: "Life membership shall cease when the life member becomes eligible for regular membership or by reason of com-

mercial activities becomes eligible for associate membership". Now, the reason we put in "regular" members was because in that particular part of the first sentence the situation was that a person who can't vote now, could vote if he were made a life member. It seemed sensible that a person whom we had felt, although not working, was at least properly qualified, could vote if he had a life membership in the association.

In Section 7, which contains amendments numbers 6, 7 and 8, we have changed the right of holding office, which restricted it to regular members, and have added a new clause so that the section will read: ". . . and the right of holding office shall be restricted to regular, and life members." I don't think there's any objection to to the elimination of the right of holding office so far as life members are concerned.

The next is Section 8, which reads: "In all matters of business, each regular member shall be entitled to one vote". We thought that wasn't really necessary, so we eliminated that whole section.

Now, as to Section 9, from Section 9 on there are the amendments beginning with Number 10, which is the matter of voting by mail. We had to change the language of Sec. 9 to eliminate the part "by ballot at the annual meeting" so it would read "annually by the association". There is one other thing that is taken out of that section, and that is that the president-elect shall serve as chairman of the advisory committee on planning, and so on.

Now, in Section 10, which provides for the election of the executive committee, we have changed that again

to take out the words "at the annual meeting" and it will now read "three members elected by the *Association*."

Mr. Johnston: What do you mean, by ballot? I'd like to ask that question.

Mr. Moreland: I don't know how we're going to vote right now. That will have to be taken up later. Then, we inserted a new sentence: "Each elected member shall serve for three years, provided that at the 1948 election three members shall be elected for terms of one, two and three years; thereafter, one member shall be elected each year."

In the next section, Section 11, we have put in the names of two new committees, "nominating committee and election committee", who will be set up by the President unless the Association shall otherwise direct.

Now, from Section 11 on, this is a new section number, and provides the procedure of nominating, both by the nominating committee and by people who would like to nominate other people, and it also provides for the date of the election. Now, if you approve of the idea of a mail ballot, then you'll vote "Yes" on amendments 16 to 22, but if you approve of that, then you can't vote "No" on the other proposition. When we accepted the amendment No. 10 to eliminate "by ballot at the annual meeting" and added "annually by the Association", it was after a protest on No. 10. Then, Amendment No. 12, if you vote "yes" on that, you're going to vote "yes" on the last two: "Only those who are duly elected and qualified". I don't think anyone has any objections to that.

President Riggs: Now, is there any discussion on that? As I under-

stand, you can't amend—you either have to vote "yes" or "no".

Miss Hargrave: On the matter of the terms of the Executive Committee, it seems to me that a three year term is too long. You have three officers who are on for a term of three years, that is, the vice-president, and when he is president and when he is retiring, who is continuous in the executive committee for three years, which is one of the reasons why I think the term of three years for the executive board is too long. I think we have a lot of good members and I think it would be better if the honor of working on the executive board were passed around to more of the members than it would be if each one stayed for a term of three years. I should like to make the recommendation that the term should be two years instead of three, which means a little difference in the terms, in the length of terms for which the people are elected. You would have to have one person elected for two years, not one year, and the next year elect two people for two years. It may be a little more complicated, but I should like to have it.

President Riggs: That would be an amendment, and we cannot have amendments. We either have to vote "yes" or "no" on the revision as it is. Is there any other discussion?

Mr. Dabagh: If I understand correctly, no one will be elected unless he or she has a personal membership—one is not entitled to election under institutional memberships.

Mr. Moreland: That is according to the constitution. We had to comply by filing these amendments sixty days before the meeting, which we did.

Mr. Stern: Mr. Price reminds me that we had copies of this before but were told we would receive the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* in which we could check these things. We didn't get that in time, and most of us, it seems, don't know what we are voting for.

Mr. Moreland: That is unfortunate, that the *JOURNAL* didn't get out in time.

President Riggs: Perhaps it hasn't been properly presented to you. I said, well, we have fooled with this thing so long, I would like to get rid of it. Now, if that's not the sense of the association, of course, we could delay it, but for three years we have been fooling with this thing.

Miss Cushing: Mr. President, perhaps I don't have this clear. The Constitution provides that proposed amendments must go out sixty days before the meeting, but what provision is there that no amendments may be added?

Mr. Moreland: We have very good parliamentary authority, here, Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston: I don't know about that.

President Riggs: Any amendment has to be presented sixty days before it is to be voted on, and it has to be in the hands of the members thirty days before it is voted on.

Miss Cushing: Yes, but it doesn't say that a member can't offer an amendment after that.

President Riggs: That is what it means though.

Mrs. Keeler: What about those members not here?—they don't have an opportunity to vote.

Miss Cushing: But they have been

in their hands. And you can add an amendment to an amendment.

President Riggs: Miss Cushing, you see, these things have been voted on, these amendments have been voted on by the people who are not here—they were sent out and voted on. If you propose an amendment now, as Mrs. Keeler says, they wouldn't have a chance to vote on this amendment of yours. Now, I would like to say if it is the sense of this body that we don't vote on these amendments this afternoon, but give further notice of them because the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* was late—it has just gotten in your hands and we thought it would be out—and if you don't think that you are well enough acquainted with the matter, we'll put it off until the next meeting.

Mr. Johnston: A year from now?

Mrs. Keeler: Wasn't there mention made with these sheets that were sent out, about Volume 39 to which we could refer?

Mr. Moreland: Yes, or how would you know where to put in Section 15, for instance?

Mr. Smith: May I ask whether it is imperative that we vote now, or whether those here can join those voting by mail? Can't we wait until we get the committee report and send them in?

Mrs. Helmle: That sounds like a good suggestion.

Mr. Moreland: I think you are right. But you wanted to vote; it was discussed in St. Louis, in Rochester, and it appeared in the *JOURNAL*. The main thing we talked about was the mail ballot, and now you can vote, and it seems to me, whether you are for or against the mail ballot, you

can vote on the principle, even though you do not agree with the machinery. I think we should insist a vote be taken on that.

President Riggs: We don't want to ask people to vote on anything they don't understand, that they feel that they haven't had a sufficient explanation of, because the constitution is an important matter. I would be inclined to say, "Let it go over." But it has been discussed at three meetings. It was discussed at Rochester, it was discussed at the midwinter meeting, and it was discussed last year at St. Louis, and it seems to me the thing ought to be settled some time. But, still, we want to settle it right and we want to understand what we are doing.

Miss Cushing: I move that we put the whole matter over to the next meeting and that we have a report on the amendments. I think that if we are going to get the material sent out, there should be no objections in any way. We are entitled to look them over and put to vote the details we don't like. If we are going to be bound—if they have to be out 30 days before we vote, then we should have sufficient time in which we could offer amendments back to the committee. There doesn't seem to be any provision for offering any amendments—in other words, we take it as the committee proposes it or we don't take it at all. And, we may like the principles but we can't make any suggestions, and I suggest that this matter go over and that among other things, the committee take up some way of amending that is more amenable to the feeling of the Association.

Mr. Moreland: There's one difficulty. We are bound, regardless of what we do, by the constitution as it now stands.

Miss Cushing: I understand, but I say that next year, if—

Mr. Moreland: That's not the answer. If it's an amendment that is to be voted on at the meeting, it seems that in that particular kind of an arrangement you can't amend an amendment.

Miss Cushing: I understand that, if you still want to keep it on the thirty day basis. But between the sixty days and the thirty days, there should be some chance, if we are going to vote by mail, to send back to the committee a proposed amendment which they could get out. I think it's a lot of trouble myself. I don't see why an intelligent group can't come here and offer an amendment, but it's a peculiar situation. I would like to offer suggestions, but hesitate to with the chance of being voted down by the President.

President Riggs: But, the difficulty is when you offer an amendment from the floor, those people who are away from here don't have a chance.

Miss Cushing: I understand that, but I say then there should be some way by which those people who are away could send in their suggestions.

President Riggs: There is, but they haven't done it, just like you haven't done it, just like Miss Hargrave hasn't done it. There is a motion, is there a second to that motion? Is there a second to the motion that it should go over?

Miss Cushing: I would withdraw my motion.

Mr. Fiordalisi: As I see it, we have no power to say whether or not we are going to vote on it. We can either vote yes or no, and defeat the proposed amendments, but if the mail vote overrides the vote that is taken here, the amendment will be carried through anyway, and I don't see how you could take it out of the hands of the membership now.

President Riggs: I guess you are right.

Mr. Moreland: I would say that those who would like to give it consideration at a later time should vote "no" on the ballot—we only had 31 ballots mailed in, didn't you, Mrs. Helmle?

Mrs. Helmle: Thirty-one were returned.

Mr. Moreland: There are certainly enough people here—I don't know how many here already voted, but it takes $\frac{3}{4}$ of those voting, present and by mail, to change the constitution, and if there are 80 votes all told, twenty-two or twenty-one votes would defeat the entire thing, so if you want to postpone it for another year, all you'd have to do would be vote "no" on the entire amendments.

Mr. Johnston: It just seems to me that after all the labor by intelligent men—listen to that word intelligent—we've got something that is pretty near right. Maybe there are some people who want to make some small changes, and if so, I don't know whether we can make them now or not, but it seems that the changes suggested are that the members of the executive committee be for two years instead of three. I hadn't thought of that, so I don't know, but what I am getting at is that our present constitution as it stands is

good and I say we ought to adopt it, and if it turns out after considerable study and discussion that one section or one sub-section ought to be changed a year from now, let's change it. But I think we ought to have something to work on now, and I, for one, am sticking heart and soul to the gentlemen who have labored on this and have listened to a lot of discussion and a lot of trouble. In Chicago next winter, we ought to have something done and if it turns out we should have some slight change made, or even a major change, it can be submitted in ample time, and I would be perfectly happy. In fact, I wouldn't want this committee discouraged, because if there are suggestions to be made, we've got to make them to somebody who has all this information at his finger tips, and most of us don't. And, this committee ought to be kept going. Now, there's one thing I've thought of in here, that the President should get out the nominating committee before August 1st. Now, I've been president and I've seen other presidents, and sometimes it's hard to get started—all except our good friend Arie who's always ahead. And, I think that if we'd spread that over a month or two, it wouldn't do any harm.

Mr. Moreland: Well, Mr. Coffey, is put on notice, right now, that he has to have one appointed by August 1, 1949, and that should give him sufficient time.

Mr. Johnston: Well, Coffey isn't here for the reason that he is teaching school right now over in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Moreland: That's nearly two years in which he will be advised he is going to have to get out a nominating

committee, and he ought to be able to do it in that time, and if you give him a deadline, he may get it done by August 1st.

Mr. Riggs: The instructions as they are now are not clear, and there has been no second to your motion, Miss Cushing, so it has failed.

Mr. Dabagh: How about putting these things in the by-laws?

Mr. Moreland: Regarding the by-laws, first of all, we took out the first sentence which deals with dues of regular individual members. The first sentence reads: "The annual dues of regular individual members (persons who are heads of law libraries,) shall be \$5.00 per year. The dues of library assistants shall be \$3.00 per year." Now, we have changed this to read so it will agree with the changes in the Constitution, so it reads: "The annual dues of regular members shall be: for those who are heads of law libraries or separately maintained law sections, \$5.00 per year; for all others, \$3.00 per year". This is exactly as it is in the constitution. Now, this is the one I was going to suggest with regard to annual dues of institutional members. It reads: "The annual dues of associate members shall be \$10.00 per year" and it provides that "the annual dues of institutional members shall be based upon the number of full time persons employed by such institutional members according to the following scale: (1) Libraries having one or two full time persons in their employ shall pay \$10.00 per year. (2) Libraries having more than two full time persons in their employ shall pay annual dues at the rate of \$5.00 for each such

person on their staffs, provided, however, that no library shall be required to pay dues in excess of \$40.00 per year in order to enjoy the full privileges of an institutional member. In order to take care of what we have taken into consideration in the constitution, we have added: "Such persons on the staff of an institutional member as are designated by the librarian and for whom the institutional member has paid \$5.00 each as its annual dues, shall be entitled to regular membership in the Association without the payment of additional dues. Such regular memberships may be transferred at any time at the request of the librarian.

Mr. Dabagh: Then the effect of that would be to permit an institution to join for \$5.00 if it wishes.

Mr. Moreland: \$10.00 per person, if there's only one person.

Mr. Dabagh: If there's only one person, its \$10.00, and then, if there are, say, ten persons, it is \$50.00.

Mr. Moreland: Yes, but the by-laws already say that "provided no library shall be required to pay more than \$40.00".

Mr. Dabagh: Oh, then if there were 12 members, it would be \$40.00

Mr. Moreland: Yes, don't forget, for as many as are on your staff, it would be \$5.00 for each person, up to \$40.00, but no library can be required to pay more than \$40.00.

Mr. Dabagh: But you can pay over \$40.00.

Mr. Moreland: Certainly, but this is what it says: "Libraries having more than two full time persons in their employ shall pay annual dues at the rate of \$5.00 for each such person on their staffs, provided, however, that

no library shall be required to pay dues in excess of \$40.00 per year in order to enjoy the full privileges of an institutional member. We do have one item in there which occurs to me is rather a vague statement and it would almost mean that in order to enjoy the full privileges, at the present time, the only privilege is that of paying \$5.00 per member.

Mrs. Helmle: An institutional member has the privilege of changing the name of the member when there are changes of staff. Then they can change the members.

Miss Cushing: Did you read something about the librarian choosing the members?

Mr. Moreland: Yes, there is. That takes care of the provision in the constitution with regard to who should be members by virtue of the institution. It reads: "Such persons on the staff of an institutional member as are designated by the librarian and for whom the institutional member has paid \$5.00 each as its annual dues, shall be entitled to regular membership in the Association without the payment of additional dues."

Miss Cushing: Then, an institution may have four or five members, but may only designate three.

Mr. Moreland: At the present time, the provision reads: "Libraries having more than two full time persons in their employ shall pay annual dues at the rate of \$5.00 for each such person on their staffs, provided, however, that no library shall be required to pay dues in excess of \$40.00 per year in order to enjoy the full privileges of an institutional member". I put that in—"designated by the librarians", for the reason that in

the case of somebody who has fifteen on his staff, it would make sense to designate only enough to take up the \$40.00. I felt that there are undoubtedly people on his staff who aren't interested, at least now, who might, if members of the staff are paid for, say, "Why shouldn't I pay \$5.00 a year—I am not paying \$5.00 and I should be", and they might pay. It seems to me that we might liberalize this requirement so that the librarian could designate those people for whom he wanted to pay \$5.00 and would have to pay if he had more than two on his staff, when he would have to pay \$10.00 anyway. The provision should, I think you might say, provide that he might pay for those that are almost professional. Now, I don't know what to do about that.

Mr. Riggs: Well, you can't change it now.

Mr. Moreland: Why not? We can do anything with this.

President Riggs: Oh, it's the by-laws?

Mr. Moreland: Yes.

President Riggs: Well, now, don't let's get into the by-laws, let's stay with the constitution. Let's get back to that.

Mr. Moreland: We are all through with that.

President Riggs: Well, let's have a vote then. Any more discussion on the constitution? We'll take up the by-laws later. Are you prepared to vote? The ballots have been distributed, haven't they?

Mrs. Helmle: Yes, they have been distributed.

President Riggs: Anybody who

has sent in a ballot before, don't vote this time. You can't vote twice.

Mr. Prince: I suggest that as we vote, the chairman read that particular section we are voting on.

Mr. Moreland: Amendment No. 1. To take out the sentence which has been in Sec. 4 (b) reading: "Full time regular employed members of the staff of an institutional member, not to exceed eight, shall be entitled to regular membership in the Association without the payment of additional dues."

Amendment No. 2 adds "non-members" to Sec. 6 (a), who may be elected as honorary members and who shall be exempt from dues.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 & 5, all in one section—6 (b), which would read: "The Association may at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of those present, elect to life membership those who have been *regular* members of the Association, but who have retired from active library work *by reason of illness or age*. Such members shall be exempt from dues. *Life membership shall cease when the life member becomes eligible for regular membership or by reason of commercial activities becomes eligible for associate membership.*

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7 deal with the right of holding office and voting, so regular members can hold office, but regular and life members can vote. It will read: "The right of holding office shall be restricted to regular members, *and the right of voting shall be restricted to regular, and life members*. We took out "and voting" and "and life" to make this change.

Amendment No. 8 has to do with Section 8. It is deleted and that is all there is to that.

Amendment No. 10, which is now Section 8, simply takes out the words "By ballot at the annual meeting", and inserts "annually by the association". Then, the next that should come out is "and as chairman of the advisory committee on planning, as hereinafter provided". There isn't any more advisory committee on planning.

No. 12 is the same kind of thing—substitution for the words "at the annual meeting" of "by the Association" in Section 10.

No. 13 is the new sentence which follows right after that, in section 10, and reads: "Each elected member, etc."

No. 14 is to be added at the end of Section 10, and follows the duties of the officers. It reads: "Officers and members of committees shall serve until their successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified."

The next one simply is the addition of two new committees which are provided for in subsequent sections, and will be the new Sec. 10, now Sec. 11, which adds "nominating committee and election committee".

For the rest of it, there are just two sections added. The paragraphs in Section 11 are amendments 16, 17, 18 and 19 and in Section 12 are amendments 20, 21 and 22.

Of course, amendment No. 23, you have to vote on because that re-numbers the rest of the sections of the constitution.

President Riggs: Is that satisfactory, or do you wish other explanation? You will all sign your ballots, and

Mrs. Prince, I guess your Committee can go into operation. I suppose we can go on with the by-laws now.

Mr. Moreland: I move that Section 1 (a) of the by-laws be amended by striking out the first sentence, which reads: "The annual dues of regular individual members (persons who are heads of law libraries) shall be \$5.00 per year. The dues of library assistants shall be \$3.00 per year", and substituting therefor: "The annual dues of regular members shall be: for those who are heads of law libraries or separately maintained law sections \$5.00 per year; for all others, \$3.00 per year."

Mr. Price: Will you explain why you put that in?

Mr. Moreland: For this reason. In the constitution, in Section 4(a) of the Constitution, defining class of membership it reads: "Any person . . . upon payment of annual dues". The way it reads now doesn't mean much to me, and I thought it sounded better to use the words as they appear in the constitution, and speak about law libraries or separately maintained law sections.

Mr. Price: Originally, that was discussed with relationship to people who should be paying \$5.00 a year and were paying \$3.00 because they had interpreted their positions lower than they really should.

Mr. Moreland: And it was also agreed that they were saying, "We're lower, we're not going to pay \$5.00".

Mr. Price: I will second the motion.

Mr. Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the amendment as just read be adopted. All in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Aye's" have it.

Mr. Moreland: In Section 1(c) (2), I thought we would want to give institutional members their privileges, so we have spelled it out like this: "Each institutional member shall receive the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL as a part of said membership."

Mr. Price: Then, if an institutional member pays \$20.00, he gets five copies of the JOURNAL?

Mr. Moreland: I wouldn't have suggested this if we had not been, for the last two years, breaking even on the JOURNAL. Actually, it doesn't cost much money.

President Riggs: Have you taken into consideration the increased costs? I think the thing ought to be thought over because it is going to cost the association some money to do that.

Mr. Moreland: There's nothing before the house but my statement. But, I want to make a motion. I don't think it will be voted on if it is going to cost money.

Mr. Price: I am a Scotchman by nature, and when my copies come into my library, I confiscate them.

Mr. Moreland: I suppose it could be, I don't know. After all, if there are eight people who are regular members, in a library, they are entitled to the JOURNAL.

Mr. Price: But they are regular members because we pay for them.

Mr. Moreland: The amendment to Section 1 (c) (2) provides for annual dues for institutional members. But, I would like to propose it be voted on, subject to the approval of Amendment No. 1.

Miss Cushing: Is that according to the constitution?

Mr. Moreland: About not to exceed

eight, it is. I propose that the by-laws be amended subject to approval of the constitution now being voted on. The last paragraph is underlined, that is Amendment No. 2 for Section 1 (c) (2).

President Riggs: What does it mean exactly?

Mr. Moreland: It means that if already an institutional member you are required to pay \$5.00 per person up to \$40.00. It doesn't say anything about what happens because of the payment of \$40.00, if there are eight or more. We have to provide that those people for whom the \$5.00 is paid have become members. The librarian has to designate who are regular members without additional dues.

Mr. Pucher: I will second that motion.

Miss Cushing: It should include in the same section that every library having over two members has to pay \$5.00 per member. This only applies where they already have eight.

Mr. Moreland: It simply provides that those people for whom \$5.00 has been paid by an institution shall be regular members. That's already in the constitution, but it was never in the by-laws.

Miss Cushing: Up to eight members?

Mr. Moreland: Sec. 1 (c) (2) reads: "Libraries having more than two full time persons, etc.", which is exactly the same thing that you say here—"Such persons on the staff of an institutional member as are designated by the librarian and for whom the institutional member has paid \$5.00 each as its annual dues, shall be entitled to regular membership in

the Association without the payment of additional dues. Such regular memberships may be transferred at any time at the request of the librarian".

Miss Cushing: In other words, that's doing what we have been doing?

Mr. Moreland: Exactly the same thing. For instance, we might say in that sentence you are talking about libraries having more than two full time professional or sub-professional employees—but I don't think we should do it now since we are getting away with it, anyway.

Miss Cushing: That last sentence is very confusing, I think. But, I guess we can leave it as it is, saying "designate".

President Riggs: I believe it would be just as well to let it go over.

Mr. Moreland: We can't. There is the provision for the people for whom you and I are paying \$5.00 a head.

Miss Cushing: It isn't worded the same as the Constitution. Why not make the provision the same in the by-laws as it is set out in the constitution? Why not take it word for word and put it in the by-laws for this time, until we have a chance to study it? It's the same thing, you say.

Mr. Moreland: I will withdraw my motion, in favor of the one you make.

Miss Cushing: Then, I move that the provision of Section 1 (c) of the constitution be deleted from the constitution and put in the by-laws—put in word for word.

Mr. Moreland: Since I am responsible, then, I would propose that Sec. 1 (c) of the by-laws be amended

by adding a new paragraph, that full time regular employed members of the staff shall be entitled to regular membership, which is the exact words of the constitution at the present time. Also, I propose we vote on the last proposal and that is that it be made subject to the adoption of Amendment No. 1.

Mr. Pucher: I second the motion.

President Riggs: You have heard the motion, and the second. All in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed. "No".

The motion is carried.

Mr. Price: Whether or not the constitution goes through, this committee, especially the chairman, Moreland, has done a very fine job and a very difficult job. I move that the Association be put on record as thanking them for their labors.

Mr. Johnston: I second the motion.

Motion duly voted on and carried.

President Riggs: May we now have the report of the special committee on section of a library to handle the exchanges?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGES, CHAIRMAN,
GEORGE A. JOHNSTON

Mr. George A. Johnston:

To President Riggs
American Association of Law
Libraries

YOUR COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGES has gone over the list of libraries whose librarians have expressed their willingness to manage the Associations' book exchange, and after careful consideration of their qualifications and resources.

RECOMMENDS that the file of the

American Association of Law Libraries Exchange be transferred to the College of Law Library, Rutgers State University, Newark, New Jersey, Vincent Fiordalisi, Librarian.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MICHALINA KEELER

THOMAS S. DABAGH

GEO. A. JOHNSTON

Santa Fe, the 25th day of June, 1947.

President Riggs: You have heard the report of the Committee. Is there any discussion?

Mr. Pucher: I move the adoption of the report.

Miss Cushing: I second the motion.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Exchanges be adopted. All in favor signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No".

The motion is carried.

There is one other Committee we have not had a report from. I have it here and I'll read it. Miss Lucile Elliott is chairman of the Joint Committee on Coöperation between the American Association of Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries on Library Standards, and she writes this letter. It is dated October 25, 1946.

October 25, 1946

MR. LAURIE H. RIGGS
President, American Library Association

Library Company of the Baltimore Bar
329 Court House
Baltimore, Maryland

DEAR MR. RIGGS:

Enclosed find the report which I

am forwarding to the Association of American Law Schools. If there is anything here that you would like to veto, do not hesitate to communicate with me at once. I still feel that the work that the Committee has done in the past should not be lost. I think it would mean everything to our profession to have Classification and Pay Plans inaugurated, but please feel free to say whatever you think.

Sincerely yours

LUCILE ELLIOTT, CHAIRMAN
Committee on Law Library Standards

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF
THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LAW SCHOOLS AND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LAW LIBRARIES ON LIBRARY
STANDARDS

The past year this Committee has been working with the officers of two law school associations to have the work on Classification and Pay Plans merged with that of the two other committees dealing with the matter of standards in law libraries. This effort is being made during the adjustment period to effect conservation of energy and economy of time. It is hoped that the matter will be definitely settled in the near future so the projected Plan can be completed and placed in operation by the time the post war adjustment period has ended.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES FARMER
HELEN HARGRAVE
ELWOOD H. HETTRICK
FREDERICK C. HICKS
PERCY HOGAN
WILLIAM H. LEARY

JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.
MILES O. PRICE
SAMUEL E. THORNE
LUCILE ELLIOTT, CHAIRMAN

October 23, 1946

MRS. HELEN M. S. HELMLE
Executive Secretary
American Association of Law Libraries
Equitable Life Assurance Society of
the U. S. Library
393 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

DEAR MRS. HELMLE:

Five or six years before the war started, I was chairman of a committee which did a tremendous amount of work on Standards for Law Libraries.

Since the war, I wrote President Price about the work and asked him to consolidate it with the work that Mr. Roalfe is doing on Standards. I have received your letter of October 15, saying that I have been appointed to the Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship for the year 1946-47, with Miss Hall as Chairman and Mr. William B. Stern as the other member. May I ask whether these people are taking up the work that was done by our committee? I sincerely hope so, as I would hate for us to lose the groundwork that has been done. Furthermore, I have to report to the Association of American Law Schools about the work that has been done this past year. If true, I would like to make the simple statement that all work on Standards had been consolidated under this committee. At any rate, will you talk to Mr. Riggs and Mr. Price and let me have something to report to the Law

School Association? I was notified months ago that my report would be due October 1, and I have been really trying to meet that date, but everybody has been so busy that I have not been able to get a satisfactory answer from the President.

With all good wishes for you,
I am

Sincerely yours,
LUCILE ELLIOTT
Law Librarian

President Riggs:

Is there a motion that the report be received or shall we discontinue it. Isn't that the latest report—oh, there is a later report. It reads:

"Answering your letter of April 29, I would like to say that if you will refer to my report, copy of which I am enclosing, you will note that the work on Library Standards was supposed to have been consolidated with the work that Mr. Roalfe was doing on Standards or Education for Law Librarianship. For a year I have considered this work out of my hands entirely." The report is attached. Evidently she thinks the committee should be discontinued.

Mr. Johnston: I move the report be received and filed as she desired.

Mr. Roalfe: I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Johnston: I move the report of the committee be accepted and the committee be discharged.

Mr. Daniels: I second the motion.

Mr. Price: My recollection is that we talked the matter over and agreed that the committee should be continued. Is that correct? I would be against the adoption of the motion.

Mr. Stern: I would like to inquire what the activities of the

Association—the committee, rather, would be concerning library salaries, standards, if this committee were discontinued.

Mr. Roalfe: There would be no committee.

Mr. Stern: I think such would be of extreme importance to the Association.

Mr. Roalfe: I don't know anything about this—the matter was never called to my attention. Miss Elliott has always had charge of the work. I wouldn't know what to say if asked to express my opinion as to whether it be continued or not.

President Riggs: It has been moved and seconded that it be discontinued. All in favor of the motion signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No".

Motion is defeated.

Miss Cushing: I think we should receive the report—I move we receive her report.

President Riggs: There is one more committee report that has not been received. That is the Committee on Coöperation with State Libraries. Mr. Pucher is the only member here.

Mr. Pucher: So far as I know, there is no report to make.

President Riggs: There is still another matter. A Chapter has been formed in Chicago, and Mr. Roalfe is president. They have asked for admission into this Association.

Mr. Roalfe: We asked to be granted a charter.

President Riggs: You have complied with all the requirements of the constitution. The question is now whether we shall have them as a new chapter—shall the charter be granted? Mr. Roalfe, could you speak on the

various aspects from the Association standpoint?

Mr. Roalfe: I, myself, for a long time have believed one of our greatest weaknesses was the fact that being national, we reached, through our annual meetings for the most part, only head librarians, and as a result did not provide for participation of the staffs. If we look at the Special Library Association, I think we can learn from them that much of their vigor stems from their local activities. Obviously, we are widely scattered and the chapter has not become a part of the organization in every place. Some experience was had in North Carolina, and we found even there it was of some value to have a chapter, for when we went to check, we found other librarians there who were interested. We began about six months ago the organization of our chapter and there was plenty for us to do; it was a fertile field. From the standpoint of the American Association of Law Libraries, I think it is very important that local activities be brought into contact with the national association. For one I am a strong exponent of encouraging this type of membership. I have heard it said it will damage the program of the national organization. I cannot understand that. It didn't do so in the North Carolina group, or at Chicago. With respect to dues, it is in the constitution that for every \$5.00 membership, 50¢ goes back to the chapter. In North Carolina we brought new members into the Association which increased the revenue of the national organization rather than decreased it. I feel quite convinced that will be true in Chicago. I hope we will be

able to have more chapters—I am very much encouraged to find that there is a similar movement in Boston. I know there are numerous organizations in New York not associated with this organization. If we want a living demonstration, only look at the splendid chapter in Washington, D. C. That has been truly effective. I think if we make a long, strong effort as that chapter has made, in all chapters, we can do a great deal to put our program over.

President Riggs: Is there any other discussion? All in favor of accepting this chapter, signify by saying "Aye." Opposed "No." The motion is carried.

Mr. Roalfe, you have just been received into the Association. Now, is there any old business? If not, the next subject is new business.

Mrs. Prince: There was no time for discussion of my resolutions at the morning meeting. I had hoped Mr. Price and Mr. Roalfe would have something to say on the resolutions.

Mr. Moreland: I would like to have them read again.

Mrs. Prince: Mr. President, I wish to lay this resolution before the American Association of Law Libraries for consideration of the policy contained herein. I want you to adopt this resolution as we are presenting it. I move the adoption of the following resolution, and that favorable action be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Dabagh: I second the motion.

Mr. Roalfe: Let the record show that we have adopted the resolution and transmitted it to the secretary.

Mr. Price: Second.

Mr. Dabagh: I think Mr. Price added a paragraph that should go in now.

President Riggs: Is there any discussion on this motion?

Mr. Fiordalisi. I think Mrs. Prince's remarks which have been expunged should be incorporated herein, and I so move.

Mrs. Prince: I ask that they be left out.

Mr. Dabagh: Instead of just adopting the resolution as it stands, it might be wise to refer it to the Executive Committee for such action as seems necessary. I move the amendment of the resolution as stated by Mrs. Prince, to add a paragraph to say that the Executive Committee take such action in this matter as it deems advisable.

Mr. Price: I think this meeting should direct the President to take action.

Mr. Smith: As a substitution to the resolution before the house, I suggest we resolve that the Association hereby directs its officers and the executive committee to make representations before governmental agencies, in person or otherwise, to determine the classification of law librarians.

Mr. Roalfe: Not only with respect to law librarians, but other conditions. We would prefer to see the President and officers directed to see that the Association was properly represented on any occasion when the interests of the American Association of Law Libraries or its members were involved.

Mr. Dabagh: That is pretty much included, only Mr. Price misunderstood. The resolution now is—Mrs. Prince's resolution with the amendments proposed by myself, the text of which the secretary undoubtedly has, that "The Executive Committee take such action as it considers advisable in presenting this resolution to the proper authorities to further the policies of the resolution".

President Riggs: What does Smith have to say to that?

Mr. Smith: It is a little more direct. I didn't tie it up with specific items—it was a general resolution and as amended by Mr. Roalfe it might be improved.

Mrs. Helmle: What does "adopt" mean? If we adopt, do we approve and make it the resolution of the American Association of Law Libraries? Can't we receive the resolution and then take action on it?

Mr. Dabagh: We could do that.

Mr. Poldervaart: I was just wondering what we should do. These people are waiting for us. Shall we try to finish this up afterwards—I don't know whether we will have some time or not. In order to obtain the services of a guide, they requested us to come before the reception, at 4:00 instead of 4:30.

President Riggs: I think we'd better finish this up.

Mr. Dabagh: Mr. President, we have written up a resolution of appreciation concerning this meeting, which I would like to read to the Association.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

Be it resolved that we adopt the following statement of appreciation:

Only those who have participated in the task of preparing for a convention can have an adequate idea of the hours of effort and amount of nervous energy required to organize and carry through to a successful conclusion an annual meeting such as this.

We are deeply indebted, obviously, to Mr. Arie Poldervaart for the invitation to come to Santa Fe, and for attending to the local arrangements, which have proved so satisfactory to us all. We have enjoyed every minute of our stay here. His charming wife, Edna Poldervaart, and his capable Assistant, Mrs. Christine Cunningham, of course, share in the credit for this happy situation.

We are particularly under obligation to his Honor, Governor Thomas J. Mabry, of the State of New Mexico, and to Mrs. Mabry, for their gracious hospitality and to him for his address us on the night of our annual banquet.

The cordial welcome of Justice Daniel K. Sadler and Mayor Manuel Lujan made us feel very much at home in the City of Santa Fe. Judge Henry A. Kiker honored us by acting as Toastmaster at our annual banquet and we appreciated greatly his contribution to our enjoyment of the occasion.

We wish to thank Judge John C. Watson for accepting the invitation to speak to us at our "Last Night Stand Banquet".

Of course, the West Publishing

Company and the Frank Sheppard Company have our thanks for their generous entertainment, and mention should also be made of the very attractive printed program furnished by the Commerce Clearing House, and the fine, clear convention group picture taken on the steps of the beautiful Supreme Court Building, furnished by the Lawyer's Coöperative Publishing Company. For the colorful Spanish Floor show, we are indebted to Prentice-Hall.

Thanks are due, too, to Messieurs Frank Andrews and John T. Watson of the Santa Fe County Bar Association, for their very amusing skit presented at the annual banquet, and to Mr. J. W. Herndon of the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau for the interesting scenic movies shown the evening before the opening of our convention.

The reception at the Old Palace Patio is presented to us by the Staff of the Museum of New Mexico and members of the State Library Commission.

To all of the above, and to our officers and to all others who so kindly contributed to the success of this, our Fortieth Annual Meeting, we tender our sincere thanks.

Submitted by: Miss Rebecca Wilson, Miles O. Price and Thomas S. Dabagh.

(Resolution unanimously adopted by Association).

Mr. Dabagh: Even if we adjourn to-day, I would still like to have a discussion of new buildings and new features. I will be here tomorrow. Say twenty minutes after we return from the trip, if there are any who would like to meet with me then, we

could discuss new buildings and new features then.

Mr. Prince: There are two motions before the house. I move the adoption of the following resolutions:

A RESOLUTION

The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., recommends the following resolution to the American Association of Law Libraries for consideration and urges that favorable action be taken thereon:

WHEREAS, at the December 1946 meeting of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., a panel discussion was held on the recent professional civil service library examinations, in which an authorized representative of the United States Civil Service Commission, a representative of an Executive Department, and members of the Society participated; and

WHEREAS, some of the law librarians present protested that they had been, or had personal knowledge of others that had been, classified by the Commission in grades lower than their professional training and experience warranted; and

WHEREAS, in response to such protest, the representative of the Civil Service Commission stated that in the scheme of evaluation, experience credits for only the first four years of experience were allowed for a law librarian; and

WHEREAS, in the said scheme of evaluation, special allowance or credit was given to other specialized fields, i.e. medical librarians, for progressive qualifying experience in their field without the four-year limitation; and

WHEREAS, it was disclosed during

the discussion that no law librarian had been invited to serve as a member of the evaluating and consulting committee of librarians appointed by the Commission to assist in formulating *NOW, BE IT RESOLVED:*

1. That the American Association of Law Libraries, in its capacity as a national professional organization, officially recommend that the United States Civil Service Commission adopt the policy of including credit for law library experience above and beyond four years; and

2. That the job analysts appointed to interview incumbents or candidates for professional law library positions be qualified in law to evaluate properly the nature of the specialized work involved in law library service; and

3. That the Association officially recommend to the Civil Service Commission that a special option be inserted henceforth in all professional library examinations, recognizing specialized training and experience in law librarianship; and

4. That the Association officially recommend to the Civil Service Commission that at such times as special committees of librarians may be appointed by the Commission to consult and advise on job qualifications in the library field, an experienced law librarian be included in order that the interests of the profession may be advanced.

Respectfully submitted,

THE LAW LIBRARIANS' SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY HUBERTA A. PRINCE
President

21 May 1947

Mr. Pucher: I second the motion.

President Riggs: All in favor of the adoption as read and the amendments offered, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No". The motion is carried.

Mr. Smith: This is wholly additional. I move the adoption of the following resolution: That the Association hereby directs its President to see that the Association is properly represented before all Federal government agencies whenever the interests of the Association or its members are involved.

Mr. Pucher: I second that motion.

President Riggs: Is there any discussion? All in favor, say "Aye". Opposed "No". The motion is carried.

Now, should we wind this meeting up?

Mr. Johnston: We have yet the installation of officers.

President Riggs: The remaining business is the installation of new officers. Mrs. Prince.

Mrs. Prince: I have the other resolution—it is short.

A RESOLUTION

The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., recommends the following resolution to the American Association of Law Libraries, and urges that favorable action be taken thereon:

WHEREAS the American Association of Law Libraries is the professional association of law librarians; and

WHEREAS the Association is in a position to give advice as to the qualifications of law librarians; and

WHEREAS it is to the interest of our profession to have qualified law

librarians appointed to the major law libraries of the country; and

WHEREAS it is customary for appointing officials to consult other library associations before making major appointments to general or other special library positions; THEREFORE be it *RESOLVED* that the American Association of Law Libraries appoint a committee (which may be the Executive Committee) to suggest and recommend suitable applicants for vacancies as they occur in the major law libraries of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

THE LAW LIBRARIANS' SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY HUBERTA A. PRINCE
President

21 May 1947

Mr. Prince: I move we adopt it.

Miss Cushing: I second the motion.

Mr. Moreland: I object to the word "sponsor" there. There have been times when the Library Association has got into trouble sponsoring candidates for positions. We might be getting into dangerous territory. I have no objection to recommending, but don't think we should sponsor. That means you run into wire pulling, etc., and it gets you in trouble and ends up by not having anything.

Mrs. Prince: It can be changed to "suggest and recommend".

President Riggs: Any other discussion? If not, those in favor, signify by saying "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Aye's" have it. I will now appoint Mr. William and Mr. George Johnston to escort Mr. Poldervaart to the Chair. I can't let this occasion

pass without telling you how much we owe to Mr. Arie Poldervaart for this meeting. He has arranged it all. I have done nothing. And so, the thanks of it go to him. With that, I now ask the two Mr. Johnstons to escort Mr. Poldervaart to the Chair.

Mr. Poldervaart: I am not going to say very much. I imagine I will have plenty of opportunity a year from now and time is growing short. But I do want to say that I deeply appreciate having the honor of having been elected your next president, and I shall endeavor to carry out its responsibilities to the best of my ability. In order to do a good job, as every president knows, it requires coöperation and help of every member of the association. A while ago, I distributed a little committee finding sheet on which I wish you would indicate your preference for one or two committees, two if possible, or more, that you are interested in and on which you would like to serve. I believe that by doing that, we can accomplish much more.

I am very fully in agreement with the thought which has been expressed here this afternoon that this Association can do much, much more than it has, to further and foster the law librarians' profession in the United States and Canada, and with your coöperation, I feel that there is much more that we could do to cement better relations between the nations. I am a fervent believer in the fact that by understanding each other better we are going to be able to live together on this globe in friendly relations. One obstacle that we hear about it that of language. I think that law librarians are in a peculiar

position to advance the friendly relations amongst the nations in other ways. If this nation understands the laws and customs of the other countries better, if the other countries understand why we have to do things in a certain manner because of our laws and customs, if they understand those better, I think it will be easier to understand one another. And, I think there is much we can do in that field. I am glad that the Committee on Coöperation with Latin-American Libraries is being continued. I think that there is a fertile field for us. I have spoken to a number of the Latin American librarians, and they are anxious to coöperate more closely. I believe there is much that we could do. And, with your coöperation and support, I know that a year from now, we can say that it has been a year of progress for the American Association of Law Libraries. Thank you.

Is there anything further? If so, may we have it at this time?

Mr. Johnston: I move that the Fortieth Annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries be adjourned.

Mr. Poldervaart: Is there a second?

Mr. Price: I second the motion.

Mr. Poldervaart: We are adjourned.

One further thing: Mr. President, did you make the announcement of the annual meeting place for next year?

President Riggs: No, I have not.

Mr. Poldervaart: Well, I think it would be appropriate then, at this time, to make the announcement. At the officer's luncheon, the Executive Committee decided on Washington, D. C. for the annual meeting of 1948.

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EDITORIAL ADDENDA

In the course of the Proceedings President Riggs expressed his pleasure and that of the Association in the presence of Alice Magee Brunot, former State Librarian of Louisiana, at the Conference. Unfortunately, however, since none of the speeches made at the banquets were reported, it is not possible to record here the moving and graceful remarks of Mrs. Brunot. To those who knew what to expect, her words fell upon the ear like a benediction. Those hearing her for the first time must have marvelled at the indomitable spirit that would brook no obstacle to the reunion with her Association friends. The Association is proud of its great contribution to the profession of law librarians. It is also proud of the spirit of friendship and unity which pervades its membership.

It is with a sense of sadness that we report the death on July 9, 1947 of Billy Johnston, our beloved member who was President of the Association in 1944-45. No more shall we hear his booming voice nor feel the warmth of his genial presence at our deliberations. Yet our minds and our hearts will hold him ever in our memory.

A sketch of his life and a sincere tribute has been prepared by one of his associates, Mr. Frank A. DiCanio, and this will appear in an early issue.

The 1948 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

will be held in New York City, June 21-23.

NOTICE

Now available for distribution to law libraries are a number of copies of the useful 2v. work entitled a study of the Business of the Federal Courts made by Judge Charles E. Clark, assisted by Mr. Justice (then Professor) Douglas and Thurman Arnold, for the American Law Institute. A copy or copies can be secured upon the payment of postage. The request should be addressed to Mr. Will Shafrroth, Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C.

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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 40

NOVEMBER, 1947

NUMBER 4

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Published quarterly by the American Association of Law Libraries; printed at Worcester, Mass. Subscription price \$4.00 a year, payable in advance.

Contents of the Law Library Journal are indexed in the Index To Legal Periodicals.

Address inquiries concerning subscriptions and single copies to Executive Secretary of the Association.

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